# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 4 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9374.


FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight; or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and C. Pestonjee* or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 444 tons, Register, *P. Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley* or

REMINGTON AMD CO.

*4th March*, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 4th March 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The ship "*Cestrian*," of 400 tons, ADAM BELLOCK commander, will sail about the middle of April; for passage apply at the office of.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 3d March, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success*, *W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch for freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Framsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship *Scaley Castle*, *Captain William Morgan*; will leave this for Lintin in China, with all despatch. Application to be made to Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASER AND Co.—Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA, The fast sailing BARQUE "LONACH" *Captain Seager*, Burthen 400 Tons, will meet with quick dispatch for the above Port direct, or will touch on the Malabar Coast, for a few days if required. Apply to the Commander or *Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.* at his office in Hummum Street.—Bombay, 2d March, 1837.

TO CALCUTTA, TOUCHING ON THE COAST, the ship *Futtay Salam*, J. S. GILLETT, commander, will leave on the 18th March, for freight apply to *Hadjee Jackaria Noor Mahomed*, or passage to Captain GILLETT, at *Eduljee Framjee's*.—Bombay Green 4th March, 1837.

SHOTTON AND CO'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of 5 per cent will be paid at my office, on and after the 6th day March, between the hours of eleven and three.

S. D. MURRAY.—*Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.*

Rampart row, 27th. February, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods and chattles, of *Maria de Souza Serão*, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, may granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire*, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said supreme court with the last Will and Testament and the codicil thereto annexed, limited to the purposes of a certain suit about to be instituted on the Equity Side of the said Court respecting certain charitable bequests in the said codicil contained; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se requerido á Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombaim, para que se conçeda a administraçam dos bens e fazenda de *Maria de Souza Serram* defunta, habitante Portugueza sidade Bombay, ao Cavalheiro *Oswald William Ketterer, Esq. Registrar* da dita Suprema Corte, segundo o seu testamento a condicilio annexo, e peloque respeita somente á certa demanda de libello, que se vai por relativamente a certas deixas pois, que constam do codicilio.—Faz-se saber d'isso a todas as pessoas interessadas.—27 de Fevereiro, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,—*Procurador do supplicante.*

SODA WATER, 4½ ~~Rs~~ per dozen. Effervescing ærated Lemonade 4½ ~~Rs~~ per dozen highly approved of.—1½ ~~Rs~~ per dozen allowed for empty bottles when returned. J. TREACHER, Chemist and Druggist, Meadow Street, Bombay, Fort.

NOTICE.—The interest of *Mr. Andrew Stone*, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

*4th November*, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Jamasjee Eduljee*, Bottlewalla, and his wife *Nuvasboee Jamasjee*, of Bombay, Inhabitant, have contracted with *Damother Jagonnathjee*, Hindoo, of the same place, to sell a house with its ground, is marked with the Assessed No. 5, situated in the Oart called Churney of Narronsett, at or near Fish market, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, if any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of Mortgage or Inheritable Rights thereon, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser *Damother Jagonnathjee* at the Town Hall, Library, thro' the notice of the Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he, she or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 3d. March, 1837.

ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•આપીએયજે—જમાશજી એદલજી•બાટલીવાલા•નયા•તેની•ઘણીઆંણી•નવાજબાઇ•જમાશજી•શ્રી•ચુમબઇનાં રેહેવાશીઆંછે•એહેોએે•ધેર•એક•જમીન•શાઠે•દામોધર•જગાનનાથજી•શ્રી•ચુમબઇવાલા•ઈનકુને•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•ઈીધુછે•તે•શ્રી•બાહારકોટ•નારનશેઠની•ચરનીવાડીમેા•માછલી•બજાર•આગલછે•તે•ઉપરછાપાનેા•આંક ૫ મોછે—એે•ઉપર•ઇરએક•લેાક•અથવા•લેાકેાનેા•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનેા•દાવેા•અથવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ હેાએતેા•તેનાંઓને•જણ•કરવેજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•ચુદતમેા•ખરીદદારને•શ્રી•કોટમેા•ટ ઉનકાલમેાની•બુક•આકીશમેા•ધારાના•વકીલની•નોટીશથી•જાહેર•કરે—ચુદતપછી•કોઇનેા•દાવેા•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૩ જી•મારચ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE.—From unavoidable circumstances, the sale of property at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse, as advertised in the *Courier* of Saturday last, is postponed, from Monday, the 6th of March, until Monday, the 13th of March when the sale will take place.—Cardiff Castle, 1st March, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 13th of March, at 11 A. M. will be offered for sale by public auction, at *T. Ferrar's* Warehouse, a variety of household furniture, a few articles of plain serviceable plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, books, pictures and kitchen utensils. Also, a quantity of brass ware and ironmongery, with sundry other property.

At 1 P. M. will be put up, a Shigram with a set of harness, a Bengal built buggy and harness, with a capital grey horse, and a child's carriage with pony and harness complete. The above are all in good order.

Catalogues will be published, and the property may be viewed from 10 A. M. on Saturday next, the 11th March, 1837.—Cardiff Castle, 4th March, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 9th March, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction, 100 dozen lascar caps, fresh imported hams, one bale of of scarlet broad cloth, various articles of plate and furnituure, the property of a gentlemen leaving the presidency, and on account of those concerned 7 cases saffron, and at the custom house bunder, about 75 bales of slightly damaged Gunny further particulars on next Wednesday's next Gazette.—Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 14th March, instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale) at *Sir Charles Malcolm's* residence at Byculla. A first sized Bengal Billiard Table with Balls and Cues complete made by "Corrie", and is in excellent order.

A Cape Waggon made to order by "Sallie" at Cape Town, a quantity of matting nearly new, A Palinquin in good order, has been newly painted, and fitted up. A great variety of choice plants. A highly bred Arab Horse, goes quietly in Harness, and is a good saddle horse,

A very fine Guzerat Bullock for drawing water, a fine young Buffalo, with calf &c. &c. &c.

There will be a variety of valuable Household Furniture, disposed of on the same day, and the whole of the property will be on view on Saturday, the 13th instant.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 4th March, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday, the 10th March 1837, Messrs. FRITH, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, next door to the Officer's Mess Room of H M's 6th Regiment, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property of R. X MURPHY, Esq., proceeding to Sea, the same comprizes Plate Plated ware, Glass, Porcelain and Queens ware, Cutlery, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Circular, Sofa, Writing and Card Tables, a fulltoned Picolo Piano-forte in excellent order, Æolian Harps, Bed room, and dressing room, Furniture, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Painted and Plain, a variety of Prints and Paintings, in Oil & Water Colours in frames, a small but valuable Collection of Books, Persian, Sanscrit, Mahratta, & Guzerattee MSS. a collection of 50 Metal images of Hindoo Gods, Coins Shells &c. Cooking Utensils, Stable Furniture &c., at I P. M. a Buggy, Horse, and Harness, a Shigram, Horse, and Harness complete, and in good order. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on View, on Tuesday the 7th and following days, from 10 in the morning till sunset.—Nesbitt Lane, 4th February, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION—*Mssrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Outcry at their rooms, on Wednesday next the 8th instant at 11 A. M. a bale of Twist, and some cases of Crown Glass on accounts of the underwriters, also to close an accouut, a very large quantity of superior Sherry, English claret, and Bronte Madeira, samples may be had on application at the advertizers auction rooms, at 1½ Rs. per bottle, and *Messrs. Frith and Co.* recommend this, as a most favorable opportunity for both Families aad Regimental Messes, to lay in a stock of Good Wine they will also sell on the same day a variety of Goods, comprizing, Europe damask Table Cloths, bundles of wire Thread painted Table Shades, japan Tea Trays, handsome bird Cages, China preserves, ladies "chali" Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Scarlet Cloth, &c. a variety of nearly new Household Furniture, belonging to a gentleman quitting the presidency, Consisting of a pair of very handsome jackwood couches, covered with crimson silk damask a handsome square mahogany table, a cabinet pianoforte by "Butcher" of London, Chest of Drawers, Chairs &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock, 30 dozens Port Wine in 3 dozen cases, 50 dozen Hodgsons, Beer. A quantity of Pine and Berkley Cheeses, hams, tongues, and a few sides of Bacon just imported,

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome light Britzka, in good order, a pair of well matched carriage horses, and haress complete. A buggy horse, an excellent grey riding horse, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer,—Nesbitt lane, March, 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK AND Co. on Tuesday next, 7th instant, will put up for public outery at their rooms and for the most part sell without limit, the following goods vizt:—an invoice of French perfumery, consisting of lavender water, hair powder, dentrifice, eau de cologne, hair and nail brushes, peppermint lozenges in half pints, essence of peppermint &c, sailors knives and fine pocket cutlery in variety, fancy horse hair caps and merton down hats, Masulapatam and Europe snuffs of sorts, Bengal segars, large and small bottles of Europe pickles in cases, sauces, vinegar and olives, Bengal table cloths of sizes, sporting gunpowder in 1 lb cannisters, a few cases of Hollands gin, sundry other liquors and wines, various household furniture and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, horses and other cattle that may be received.—Appollo house, 4th March, 1837.

GENEVA WATCHES.—BECK AND Co. respectfully invite attention to the few remaining superior geneva gold watches they have left which in order to close the account speedily, they are authorized to dispose of at reduced prices.

SUPERIOR CABIN BISCUIT.—May be had of *Messrs. Beck, and Co.*, in quantities of one maund and upwards, at a moderate rate.

GUNTER & HOOPER'S Wine Coolers, as also Water Coolers on an improved principle, may be had of various sizes from 1 to 12 bottles, at *Sprague Frith and Co's.*

Likewise Glauber Salts for the above. Sprague *Frith and Co.* have just received, a neatly fitted up and complete Color box for Oil Painting.

A Chemical Test chest, with every requisite apparatus.

A small electrifying machine.

Soda-water and Ærated Lemonade at 4½ ~~Rs~~ per dozen. 1½ ~~Rs~~ allowed for empty bottles returned.

A CARD.—Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.—The undersigned having this day delivered over charge of the Secretary's office to the above institution to *James Little, Esq.* begs that all Letters and Parcels for the Society, may in future be sent to that Gentleman's address as Secretary.—Bombay, 1st March, 1837.

JOHN VAUPELL.

YATES AND CO.—Have received the following recently imported fresh stores for sale at a moderate rate.

"Hermettically Sealed provisions."

SOUPS.

Soup and Boulli, vegetable soup, hare, soup, mock turtle soup, ox tail do. oyster do.

Meats, roasted beef, do. hare, boiled and roast mutton, veal and vegetables, plain Highland mutton, Mess and boiled beef, roast veal, and Scotch collops.

FISH.

Fresh herrings fresh haddocks, do. cod fish, do oysters, do. lobsters, and fresh salmon, in 1lb. 2lb. 3lb. 4lb. and 6lb. cannisters Scoth speldings.

FRUIT.

Apples and pears.

VEGETABLES.

Mashed and whole Turnips, carrots plain, beet root, parsnips.

Milk and Cream.

JAMS AND JELLIE.

Apricot Jam, Red currant a Jelly, black, currant Jam, Raspberry Jam, Gooseberry do. strawberry Jam, preserved prunes in liquers, orange Scotch marmalade, red currant Jam, Damson Jam, quince Jam, and apple Jelly.

BOTTLED FRUITS.

Currants and raspterries mixed, white currants, black currants, gooseberries cherries, damsons, and Rhubarb.

SYROPS.

Vinaigne aux tramboises, sirop de groseille, London syrup, capillaire, cherry syrup, raspberry syrup.

LIQUERS.

Marasquino and noyean, Carocoa fin pink and white, Scubac fin, Sherry Ratafia.

Salt beef and pork in small kegs, Bristol tripe, split pease, hams, Cumberland, and York, pine and other chesse, ox tongues, capital bacon mustard, eveny description of pickles, and sauces, pearl barley, white and red herrings, flanders bricks, sago, carraway seeds, macaroni and vermicelli, fine sardines, pickled oysters, anchovies in jars, blacking fancy biscuits, vinegar, olives and capital cyder, Europe butter "Europe bottled herbs the above stores are all warranted"

N. B.—Cabin and ships stores, and chandlrey supplied on the shortest notice.

YATES AND CO.—Have for sale a pair of young handsome carriage horses, they go both in double or single harness, they will be sold seperately.

ALSO.

A few single poled second hand tents, with a tolerably good second hand buggy and harness, the above are the property of a Gentleman. Meadows Street. Also a neat Phæton.

YATES AND CO.—Have for sale, capital Scotch and Irish Whisky, Bryant Brothers pale Sherry, Wright's Champaigne, Cobourns Port and Sherry, Martin and Co's. old Port, Sauterne, Dunbars Brown Stout, Cyder in stone bottles, and about 10 or 12 dozen of good Champaigne, on board of one of the vessels in the harbour which will not be landed until sold, musters of the above on application.—Meadows street, 4th March, 1837.

"Muster bottles will be charged."

YATES AND CO.—Have received for sale a very superior invoice of sadlerry, comprizing racing, hunting, hussar, and military, saddles and bridles complete, buggy and carriage harness, also an invoice o hosiery, ladies cotton stockings, gents socks and stockings.—Meadow Street, March 4th, 1837.

YATES AND CO.—Have received some elegant sets of silver hanuled knives and forks of 2 dozen each in rich mahogany cases, also ivory handled do by the same maker in cases containing 1 and 2 dozen with carvers.—Meadows street, March 4th, 1837.

T. WILLIAMSON respectfully begs to inform his customers and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he has opened an Hair dresser's shop at No. 9, Appollo street, where all orders to his address will be punctually attended to.

His charge for Hair cutting at his shop 1 Rupee, for his attendance outside 2 Rupees.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 4th March 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of
EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of
McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton and Co., Bankers, London, at 60 days sight, in sets of £500 each, and endorsed by Messrs. SKINNER and Co., on sale at their Office, at the Exchange of (2 | 1 per rupee).

Remittances from parties at outstations on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment.—Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

FOR SALE—An excellent assortment of the Oil Cloth for rooms, staircases, buggies, &c.

2 Pieces to match, each 36 feet by 15. Chinese pattern, colors brown and green.
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto Fancy patern colors brown and red.
1 ditto ditto to mach { 36 feet by 15 } Turkey pattern. Colors green, red & white.
1 ditto ditto to mach { 32 feet by 15 }
1 ditto 36 feet by 15. Persian pattern (very handsome.)
1 ditto do. " " ditto, Chinese pattern; colors brown and green ditto.
1 ditto do. " " ditto, Marble pattern, dark color.
1 ditto do. " " ditto, Fancy pattern, colors red, blue, and green; very handsome.
1 ditto do. " " ditto, ditto, ditto; colors blue and brown ditto.
1 ditto 52 " " 21. Marble pattern; light color.

Bordering to match the above, in lengths of 72 feet and 22 inches wide. Ditto for staircases, &c. of different widths and patterns. A few pieces suitable for Buggies, &c. Also for sale, three capital second-hand Billiard Tables; one 12 feet by 6 (formerly the property of *Wm. Newnham, Esq.*) one 11 feet by 5½, and 9 feet by 4½. The whole complete with balls, cues, &c. and in excellent order.—To be seen at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse.—Price moderate; for cash only.—Cardiff Castle.

N. B. Whatever may remain unsold of the above property, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday the 13th instant.—Cardiff Castle, 3d March 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines received ex Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Sparkling Oil de Perdrix Champagne..... Rs 40 ₰ Doz.
Fine Rhenish Wines.
Marcebrunner Ansbruck. " 35 ₰ do.
Graffenbung..... " 35 ₰ bo
Curacoa in Pints ..... " 24 ₰ do.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 4th March

FOR Sale, a very stylish Cab,-Phæton with Harness price 180 Rs.

A very stylish Stanhope with Harness, price 950 Rs. the above conveyances have just been imported on the *Duncan* and are well built, by "Varty and Wilson" of Liverpool, are light, and expressly adapted for this climate. Apply to *Messrs. Frith and Co.* who have on sale at their Rooms a great variety of new and second hand Carriages at moderat prices.—Nesbit Lane, 4th March 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines;—
Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ Rs 20 ₰ dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ₰ do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ₰ do.
Ditto in Wood at.... Rs 460 ₰ Butt. & 230 ₰ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at .....500 ₰ Pipe.
Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, a few Hhds of superior old brown Sherry, from *Messrs. Duff and Legh*, at Rs. 350 per Hhd. Terms cash.—Bombay, 4th March, 1837.

ON SALE a few Hogsheads of Bass's Pale Ale of the October brew, arrived per "Cestrian," price ~~Rs~~ 75 for Cash.—
EDMON BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 3d March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 4th. March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Alsop's Beer of October last; just landed from the *Eucles*, ~~Rs~~ 70 ₰ Hhd.

Rampart, row 4th March 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co., of London, may be seen at the office of
EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart row, 4th March 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ₰ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 4th March 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 4th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagone.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Carsetjee Jamsetjee*.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
*Bombay Castle, 23rd February*, 1837.

No. 101.—Ensign R. D. Stuart, of the, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, his allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 24th February* 1837.

No. 102.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the range of duty of the Executive Engineer at Ahmedabad be extended to Kaira, Baroda and Hursole, and that of the Executive Engineer at Belgaum, to the Stations of Dharwar, Kulladghee and Vingorla.

*Bombay Castle, 25th February*, 1837.

No. 103.—Lieutenant C. Berthon, of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced a Medical Certificate of his inability from Sickness, to serve in India, is permitted to retire from the service from the 28th instant, on the Half Pay of his Rank, under the provisions of the General Order of the 26th of October last.

No. 104.—Colonel J. Morse, Commanding at Sholapore, has leave of absence from the 8th to the 28th instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 105.—The Brigade Order by Colonel Morse, under date the 8th instant, directing Major Wilson of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to assume the Command of Shalapore, on his (Colonel Morse's) departure from the Station on sick certificate, is confirmed.

No. 106.—The following promotion is made:—
*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*
Lieutenant T. B. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Hunter, deceased.—Date of Rank, 14th Feb. 1837.

No. 107.—The following Native promotions are made:—
*Gun Lascars attached to the Regiment of Artillery.*
Jemedar Shaik Ismail Shanoorie to be Subadar, and Havildar Sutnack Suggenack to be Jemedar, in succession to Rama Bawajee, Pensioned.—Date of Rank, 1st January, 1837.

Havildar Mhawa Cannah to be Jemedar, vice Narroo Scindia, Pensioned.—Do. do. do.
*2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.*
Jemedar Gooljar Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Gunga Pursaud to be Jemedar, in succession to Issery Sing, Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Jannack Heernac to be Subedar, and Havildar Gunnesh Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Jubbah Sing Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Havildar Jeet Sing to be Jemedar, vice Ambrootjee Guicawar, Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

No. 108.—Brigadier Brooks, is permitted to proceed to Mahableshwur and the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 27th February* 1837.

109.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Station Bazar Establishment, and Treasury Chest at Kulladghee, be abolished.

No 110.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 22nd instant, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. T. Brown, Bheel Agent in Candeish, and to continue attached as 2nd in Command of the Bheel Corps.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23th February*, 1837.

No. 15.—An order issued by the Superintendent Indian Navy, under date the 9th instant, directing Commander William Lowe, to proceed in the "Tigris" to the Persian Gulph, to take command of the Elphinstone, is confirmed

No. 16.—The leave of absence on private affairs granted under General Order No. 9 of the 21st ultimo to Lieutenant H. C. Boulderson of the Indian Navy, is modified to leave on medical certificate for two months from the 10th instant.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th February* 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Reverend J Lawrie, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, to proceed to the Southern Conkan, on leave agreeably to the regulation of the service, for a period of one month, from the 4th proximo.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the leave granted on the 3rd instant, to assistant surgeon Barrington, civil surgeon at Broach, to proceed to the presidency for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

*Bombay Castle, 1st March*, 1837.

The leave of absence granted on the 6th of January last to the civil surgeon at Poona, is extended to the 15th instant, on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the pleasure of announcing the appointment, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the 14th of September 1836, of George William Anderson esqr. to be provisionally a Member of Council for this presidency, to succeed to that office, upon the completion by the Honorable Edward Ironside esqr. of the term of five year's service in Council, or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on the Bombay civil establishment.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd March*, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. J. Keatish of the civil service, to proceed to England on furlough, on sick certificate, on the furlough allowance of £500 per annum for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENNE.

*Bombay Castle, 17th February* 1837.

Mr. J. Gordon, acting first assistant to the Collector of Ahmadabad, has been placed in permanent charge of the Western Districts of that collectorate

*Bombay Castle, 28th February* 1837.

Mr. G. Malcolm, third assistant to the principal collector of Poona, has been allowed to visit the presidency, on private affairs, with leave of absence for five days, from the 17th instaot, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation.

Mr. W. Stubbs, collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

*Bombay Castle, 1st March*, 1837.

Mr. H. Stracy, assistant to the principal collector of Surat is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 18th ultimo, to proceed to Rutnagerry, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Keays, acting first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from this day, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st March*, 1837.

Mr. J. Kentish, having reported his return to the presidency, from the Cape of Good Hope, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that gentleman to resume charge of his seat as third judge of the court of sudder dewanee, and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Mr. J. B. Simson, acting 3rd puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is appointed acting judicial commissioner for the Deckan and Candeish.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt*

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—I request the favor of your inserting the following remarks on the Letter of the Bombay Committee to Major Head dated 25th Ultimo.

The Committee state, with reference to the Letter of the Calcutta Committee, that they had hoped "local partialities and interests would not be permitted to interfere with the primary object of, at once, uniting England with India."

Now nothing on Earth can be more detached from "local partialities and Interests" than the letter of the Calcutta Committee, for it advocates alike the interests of Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; while on the other hand nothing on Earth can more explicitly advocate "local partialities and interests" than the letter and whole Proceedings of the Bombay Committee, for they advocate the restriction of all the advantages of the Steam Communication to Bombay; but they "hope that Eventually running a Steamer between Calcutta and Suez will by its mutual and reciprocal advantages secure the extension of steam navigation to all the different Ports in the East" and why not now?

The Bombay Committee say "Economy prevents it"; then will they shew how Economy will admit of it here after? we however contend that the extension at once will be more Economical than restricting the communication to Bombay, but if not, and the authorities choose to go to the additional charge, why should Bombay interpose, except she was influenced by a desire to enjoy the advantages of steam communication exclusively?

The Bombay Committee then aver that the Calcutta committee declare in the 2d and 3d para: of their Letter "that they will consent to see all India deprived of the advantages of a steam communication rather than concur in any plan which does not centre in Calcutta" this is a positive misrepresentation and untrue.

This is what the Calcutta Committee declare, "they consider that no plan can be efficient which does not embrace the whole communication from England to Calcutta, thereby including every part of India, dropping the mail and Passengers in its progress whether at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Bombay (from Socotra), Galle, Madras, and so on to Calcutta, proceeding the whole way *with the utmost despatch*."

Here again it is Bombay, not Calcutta, that desires the communication to "*Centre*" in one place. The Calcutta committee declare that they cannot concur in any plan which does not embrace, BOMBAY, Galle, Madras and Calcutta; the Bombay Committee declare that they will have nothing to do with any plan which does not "*exclusively* make the communication CENTRE" in BOMBAY.

The Letter of the Bombay committee thus far is a beautiful specimen of the.

Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur.

I pass by their apology for Captain Wilson, and their remarks on steering from Galle. The letter is addressed to a committee in which there are some sailors!

But the next statement of the Bombay committee is passing strange; and altho' I remember the same committee charged the Calcutta committee with desiring to remove the communication altogether from Bombay and carry it to Calcutta alone, I confess I was not prepared for so extraordinary a declaration as that in 1835 | 36 the Bombay commerce amounted to ~~Rs~~ 15,53,59,621, while that of Calcutta (of course the same character is meant) only reached ~~Rs~~ 8,89,20561, much less that they should declare a somewhat similar excess also for the two previous years.

The statement of the comparative commerce furnished by the Calcutta committee had reference alone to the commerce with EUROPE, specially connected with the Steam communication.

The Statement of the Bombay Committee refers to the whole commerce, tho'as regards Calcutta it is certainly confined to the *external*; in what way the commerce of Bombay is calculated so as to be made nearly double that of Calcutta I do not know; and I am unable to discover it here, perhaps you will be good enough to obtain particulars and publish them as it is undoubtedly a question of considerable importance.

However the real question here is the extent of the commerce *with Europe*, and annexed is the comparative state of the European commerce of Calcutta and Bombay for 1832 | 33 the latest period to which the Bombay Reports to which I have access reach.

| | CALCUTTA. | | BOMBAY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports Imports. | Sa. Rs | | By. Rs | |
| Great Britain | 1,40,26,707 | | 1,10,82,668 | |
| France | 7,90,283 | | 5,00,257 | |
| | Sa. Rs | | | By. Rs |
| | 1,48,22,990 | | | 1,15,82,945 |
| | S. Rs | | By. Rs | |
| Great Britain | 1,78,79,283 | | 1,01,17,737 | |
| France | 29,97,922 | | 3,60,390 | |
| | 2,08,77,205 | | | 1,07,78,127 |
| | Sa. Rs 3,57,00,195 | | | By. Rs 2,23,51,072 |
| | or | | | |
| Total Calcutta By. Rs 3,84,46,363 | | | | |
| Lisbon | | | | 35,231 |
| Total Bombay | | | | By. Rs 2,23,86,303 |

This shews that the Commerce of Europe, with which the Steam Communication is specially connected, with Calcutt a is considerably more than half as much again as it is with Bombay.

That the Statement of the Bombay Committee must contain some thing beyond the External trade, to which the amount of Calcutta Trade is confined, is clear In 1832,33 its total amount *including the trade with Malabar, Canara, Goa, Damaun, Diu, Cutch and Sind.*

Imports. 333,97,121. } Amounted to ~~Rs~~ 704,80,031; it is therefore wholly impossible that it could have encreased in the following three years successively as follows.
Exports. 370,82,910. }
704,80,031

| | Import | Exports | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 \| 34 | ..6 23,74,333 | .....631,03,966 | ....12,59,78,529. |
| 1834 \| 35 | ..6,00,55,3 4 | ..... | ....2,41,99,653. |
| 1835 \| 36 | ..7,97,37,301 | .....756,22,3 0 | ....15,53,59,621. |

There therefore must necessarily be some other matter of trade, say internal, or the trade analagons to the internal Trade of Bengal, which, is *not* included in the Calcutta Accounts, mixed up with the Bombay Accounts, and therefore the comparison affords no fair criterion. They moreover do not notice that the accounts of the Calcutta trade are Sicca Rupees, while those of Bombay are in the currency of that place.

But as before observed it is not the general relative trade of the two places which strictly bears in the present question: but if the Bombay Committee desired that it should be at all brought so to bear they ought not to have taken into account the whole of the trade of Bombay, and only the external of Calcutta, but it is the trade, with Europe only, that bears on the question, and that I have shewn to have been in 1832 | 33, the last year to which I have access to Bombay accounts is as 3 Crore and 85 lacs to 2 Crores and 24 lacs! but then there is the trade of Madras and Ceylon to be added to our side of the questions.

I will say nothing against the Bombay Committee's Statement of the time of Letters reaching to Calcutta by Bombay as compared with a Steamer bringing them direct. I do not admit their Calculation but I will let it pass; even if it was the fact as stated many, very many, of the double and treble Letters would still go by the Calcutta Steamer; only the *last advices* would go across the Country to Bombay.

Finally the Bombay Committee referring to the declaration of the Calcutta Committee "that landing Passengers for all India at Bombay is worse than landing Passengers "for Great Britain on the Scilly Islands" apprehend that this assertion has been "incautiously made" in entire forgetfulness of the great number of Passengers from all parts of India, who within the last year left this port for the Red Sea.

How many? I ask, and from what part of India? If an enumeration could have benefitted the exclusive Bombay scheme it would have been given, but it could not; I will however appeal on this matter to a witness whose testimony I am sure you will not dispute. I mean the BOMBAY COMMITTEE. If you will look at their report, addressed to the Bombay Community, and published in the Bombay Courier of the 18th May 1833. you will find the following passage. The capitals are mine. "By remaining during one intermediate trip of the Steamer to Egypt, the whole Country from the wonders of Abyssinia to Aleppo, with the splendid monuments of antiquity of Syria and Egypt, Damascus, Palungra, Albuk, Jerusalem, Cairo, and the Pyramids, Deadera, Thebes, Philé, and Mount Sinai might be visited for ONE TENTH PART OF THE EXPENCE, WITH FAR LESS DANGER AND IN NEARLY THE SAME PERIOD THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CROSS THE CONTINENT OF INDIA FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA AND BACK AGAIN." ! !

I have but one remark to make on your Editorial Comments, you say,

"We cannot understand the little feeling of Jealousy which wishes to stop Steam Communication until a few Bengal Passengers can be accommodated in the first instance or why Bombay is not to receive Steam Letters at all, because an advantage would, under the proposed system accrue to the Merchants of this Presidency from prior intelligence."

I will not trouble you on the first part of the above because you would not allow yourself to be convinced that the objects here are and always have been *universal* as regards India; but I challenge you to shew where we ever indicated the most remote wish that Bombay should not receive Steam Letters.

We here have all along urged the Establishment to BOMBAY *precisely as you yourselves wish it*, but we say let us have a Steamer to come on from Socotra to Galle, Madras, and Calcutta. We desire not to deprive you of any thing YET YOU ABUSE AS UNMEASUREABLY; Madras, on the other hand, does expressly petition that you may be deprived of direct Steam Letters and that they shall pass to you through Galle, yet not one word even of moderate censure has BOMBAY EVER APPLIED TO MADRAS!!

Do pray account for this.

Yours, &c.
S.

*Calcutta, February 16th*, 1837.

NOTES.—No 1.—Since the letter was written I have obtained a Sight of the Bombay report for 1834 | 35

The Bombay Committee give the Commerce of that place for that year as follows.

Imports Rs 6,4[illegible],44,349.
Exports.... 6,00,55,304.

Total Rs 12,41,99,653.

From the Bombay Report I can only obtain the follow

| | External. | | Internal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports.. By Rs | 4,02,32,169. | + | 2,26,69,909 | = 6,29,02,[illegible] |
| Exports...".... | 3,84,81,390. | + | 1,14,79,525 | = 4,99,60,[illegible] |
| | 7,97,13,859. | | 3,41,49,434 | Rs 11,38 |

In addition there is an Item "Statement of Goods passing from one district to another in the Northern Konkun."

Rs

How the difference is made up I cannot di[illegible] external commerce is included that with Sur[illegible] Broach, Dhollerah, Bhowbaree, Bownagree, [illegible] Concan. Of the whole amount of Imports Rs [illegible] from Great Britain, and of the Exports Rs 96

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Great Britain, making in the whole Rs 1,91,01,319, while during the same year the Imports from and Exports to Great Britain on account of Individuals was as follows. Imports Sa. Rs 1,49,73,601. Exports Sa. Rs 1,47,81,483, or in the whole Sa. Rs 2,97,55,089, or Bombay Rs 3,20,43,942. greatly beyond half as much as again as the trade between Great Britain and Bombay.

It is quite clear that the Bombay Committee have misled Major Head,—by their statement of the former having been confined to the External Commerce, while that of the latter includes External and Internal!! on that the Commerce of Calcutta with Great Britain is more than half as much again as that between Bombay and Great Britain.

No 2.—During the year 1836, 127 Vessels amounting in Tonnage to Tons 58,789. Arrived at Calcutta from Great Britain, and 29 Amounting to Tons 9,643. from France.—Of the 127 Vessels from England, 1: aggregating Tons 1,010 went to China. 100 Vessels Aggregating Tons 45,902, left loaded for Great Britain, of these 7 Aggregating Tons 2,760 came from Bombay to Calcutta for Cargoes home. Besides these Seven there are several other Vessels now in the Port including the Herefordshire 1354 Tons which have also come to Calcutta from Bombay for Cargoes.

## PLAGUE AT PALLEE.

TO THE SUPERINTENDING SURGEON, N. W. D. DERSA.

SIR.—Deeming it of importance to reply to the Queries propounded by the Bombay Committee with as little delay as the great distance of a place from my camp will admit of, I proceed to consider the third question in the list; requesting permission to correct hereafter, any erroneous remarks, I may be led into; as I am desirous to lay before you, for their early information, the facts that have been reported to me, but which may be negatived by subsequent stronger testimony.

I have now the honor to inform you that the disease has not appeared in the Town of Pallee with fresh severity since the return of the inhabitants and moreover that no death from the late disease has occurred during the last 15 days.

I traversed the city yesterday in two directors and neither in the principal Bazaars nor in the minor streets was any trace of the late desolation, excepting that the rags and cloths of the deceased, scribed in Mr. Cramond's report, were still very abundantly and scattered about The Bazaars were thronged so as to make it, in some places, difficult to proceed, and taking into account the small area the Town occupies; not exceeding I think half a mile in any direction. I could scarcely credit that so great a mortality could have occurred in it and so many survivors.

With respect to the query No. 4 I am of opinion that in Walled Towns the mortality has been greater than those that are not so defended.

The disease in passing to Jallore left the large Town of Arul, containing 2000 Inhabitants, but of a remarkably ceean, wholesome appearance unvisited.

The towns which have come under my observation as diseased have walls surrounding them excepting Koorna and Pallee.

In reply to No. 5 I have to observe that the whole country that I have passed through from Jallore to this is very low, very similar to the Southern parts of Guzerat; in many spots the mud of the late monsoon being scarcely dried—there is consequently no town occupying an elevated site; I shall endeavour however to learn if the people called meenas who live amongst the Hills, which stretch on each side and enclose the low ground through which I have travelled have suffered.

No. 6 no where has the spreading of the disease been attributed to the conveyance by packages or goods.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) B. WHITE.—*Assistant Surgeon.*

*Pallee, February*, 1837.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENG SURGEON, N. W. D. G.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the arrival of your letter No. 31, dated January 25th 1837, with an enclosed letter to the Hakim of Jallore.

I had the honor to dispatch you a letter from Chanode on the 31st ultimo by a returning Hulkara containing my replies to the 1st and 2d questions forwarded by the Medical Board from the Bombay Committee, I beg to add to what I have already stated (as to the disease having attacked the inferior animals) that it has since come to my knowledge that sheep have been largely diseased in the affected towns, the Shakoor of Chanode informed me that he had lost 2 0 0 of these animals and glandular swellings similar to those of the inhabitants were seen in their necks.

I made further enquiries at the Village Kooma between Chanode and this city and found that there the disease had attacked the rats previously to its ravages amongst the Inhabitants, likewise that the Pallee people fled there, that 150 out of 750 Inhabitants have died, 20 have recovered and now the Village is entirely free from disease.

I have not been here long enough to give any official statement regarding Pallee, I came through the Town to my tents yesterday, the streets were thronged and no signs of devastation whatever met my observation, the information derived from people, whom I have met with incidentally, tells me that there is now no disease in Pallee.

The Hakim of the Town is at present under the displeasure of his government and in confinement and his successor has not yet arrived from Joudpoor. I shall when I have finished my enquiries at Pallee, return to Jallore and try the effect of Captain Prescott's letter and strictly fulfil the injunctions for my conduct laid down by you.

Should I be able I hall be very happy to communicate with Lieutenant Colonel Spiers.

I have, &c.

B. WHITE,..*Assistant Surgeon.*

*Pallee, 1st February*, 1837.

## ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS ON BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS IN THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. K. Ewart, Esq. | 25 |
| P. Ewart, Esq. | 25 |
| Ensign J. M. Taylor | 10 |

## BOMBAY RACES FOR. 1838.

FIRST DAY. MONDAY 5th FEBRUARY,

FIRST RACE.—The Newnham Stakes, Rupees 500 from the Fund, and two Gold Mohurs each subscription, for all Arab horses that have been started for Plate, Purse, cup, Match or Sweepstakes: weight 8 stone 4lbs. 2 miles. Entrance Rupees 100. To close on the 15th October next, on which day all horses to be named.

SECOND RACE.—A Welter of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150—1¼ mile, 11st. 7lbs Gentleman Riders.

THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 1st June 18 7; and to be then named and described:—two miles—eight 8 stone 4lbs.—Four Subscribers or no Race,—Seven subscribers down.

FOURTH RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 1,000 Rupees each P. for all Arab Galloways 13 3 and under, that have never rted for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight inches, 13 3 carrying 8 stone, 12lbs; bona fidé the pro-ty of the Subscribers. 2 mile heats.—Forbes to be nam-by the 1st May 1837.—One Subscriber down.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEB.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 30 Gold Mohurs for all es that have never won—2½ miles—8 stone 7lbs to be the 1 June.—No nominations transferable. Three s or no Race.—Three Subscribers dowu.

ACE.—The Byculla Club Cup, value £100, the ecie, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, Horses that have never started before the 1st 7: heats 1½ mile and a distance.—Weight 8 vianer once to carry 7lbs extra; more than ree Subscribers or no Race.

—Give and take of Rupees 600 from the l Arabs; 1½ mile, heats: 14 hands to carry 9 rance Rupees 100.

THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY 9TH FEB.

FIEST RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1,00 given by Moosa, the horse dealer, for all Arab horses purchased from him after the 1st January 1837.—2 miles. 8 stone 4lbs.—Winners of one Race to carry 5lbs extra, of two or more 7lbs, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each—Two horses or no Race.

SECOND RACE.—A Gold Cup, value 150 Guineas, presented by J. H. Bainbridge Esq., on the following conditions, for all Arab Horses, bonâ fidé property with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each: Wt. 8th 7lbs 2 miles.—The Cup to be the property of any gentleman who may win it two successive seasons.

THIRD RACE.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a subscription of Rupees 100 each, for all Arab Horses: weight for age and Inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9 stone.—2 miles' heats.

FOURTH DAY.—MONDAY 12TH FEB.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Amateur Cup, value 100 Guineas, the surplus in specie, with a sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab horses—three half miles—weight 8 stone 4lbs.—A winner once to carry 5lbs. extra, twice 7lbs. extra, and more than twice 10lbs.—Three horses or no Race.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelor's Purse for all Arab horses, Rs 601 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber; heats, 2 miles: weight 8 stone 7lbs.

THIRD RACE.—A Pony plate of 100 Rs from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 15 Rs each half mile heats catch weights 12 hands 8 inches and under.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY 14TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Silver Cup, value 200 Guineas, presented by William Newnham, Esq., on the following conditions for all Arab horses:—Entrance Rs 300—3 miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards; the Cup to be the property of any gentleman who may win it at two successivr meetings.

SECOND RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of Rs 600 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber—Arabs to carry 9 stone; English and Cape Horses, agreeably to rule 19—3 miles.

THIRD RACE—A Hack Plate of Rs 300 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs 50 each—one half mile, heats.—Gentlemen Riders, 11 stone.—The winner to be sold for Rs 800, if demanded within half an hour

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY 16TH FEB.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced handicap for all horses that have won public money during the meeting, optional to losers; Rs 600 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs 100 each, 2 miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to it's conditions:—horses carrying 9 stone, 2 miles.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate of Rs 300 from the Fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards.—1½ mile, and a distance, heats.—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

A Purse of Rs 100 for arab horses from the stables.—the second horse receiving 25 Rs out of it. A purse of Rs 100 for all country horses the second horse receiving 25 Rs out of it.

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*Sec.*

BYCULLAH STANDARD, WEIGHT FOR AGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Years | 7 Stone | 5 lbs. | |
| 4 " | 7 | " | 12 " |
| 5 " | 8 | " | 5 " |
| 6 " | 8 | " | 12 " |
| 7 and aged | 9 | " | |

All Horsee handicapped, that have never shewn, no carry the maximum weight.

Extra weight, unless exceeding three pounds, need not be declared.

N. B. In case the Funds are not sufficient to cover the amount of the Plates, an equal deduction to be made.

E. A.—*Secretary.*

## BARODA RACES, FGR 1838.

1ST DAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—A Cup value 150 Rs. presented by H. H. the Guickwar, with a Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. P. P. for Arab horses, that have never started, 3 miles, 8st. 5lbs. to close on the 1st of August.

2D.—A plate of 400 Rs. with a subscription of 150 Rs. for Arab horses, heats 1½ miles, 8st. 7lbs.

2D DAY 8TH.

1st.—RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. H. F. with 500 Rs. from the fund, for Arab horses that have never w 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs. to close on the 1st of August.

2D.—The commissioners plate of 500 Rs. with 150 Rs. subscription for Arab horses, heats 1½ miles and a distance, 8st. 12lbs. maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.

3D DAY, 10TH.

1ST RACE.—The Malet stakes by subscription, value 14 70. Rs. for Arab horses, heats 2 miles, 8st. 12lbs. maidens of the season allowed 5lb. Entrance to non-subscribers 300 Rs. closed the 14th February, horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers.

2D.—A Hunters plate of 200 Rs. with a subscription of 50 Rs. for Arab horses, heats, 1½ miles, 11st 7lbs. the winner to be sold for 500 Rs. &c.

4TH DAY, 13TH.

1ST RACE.—A Welter of 500 Rs. with 150, Rs. subscription for Arab horses, 1½ miles, 11st.

2D.—The Vibert mile, of 500 Rs. with a subscription of 150, Rs. for Arab horses, heats, 8st. 7lbs.

5TH DAY, 15TH.

1ST.—The Winners plate of 500 Rs. with a subscription of 150 Rs. H. F. which all winners must enter, except of the Hunters, 2 miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards. highest weight 1st. 12lbs.

2D—A Handicap of 300 Rs. with 50 Rs. subscription, for the horses, which have saved their distance during the meeting, heats, 1½ miles.

T. BAILIE.—*Secretary*

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Names of Vessels* | *Agents* | *Date of intended departure.* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William | Do. Fergusson Turner & Co. | 6th Do. | Liverpool. | |
| Kingston | Do. Forbes & Co. | 1st April | London | |
| Duncan | Do. Remington & Co. | With dispatch | Liverpool. | |

## *EXCHANGE.*

| | BUY. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan | 123 | 122 |
| First five per cent Loan | ½ | |
| No. 320, 2 1st class | 105½ | 107 |
| Second five per cent Loan | 107½ | 109 |
| Third five per cent Loan | 109½ | 109 |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days | 105½ | 105 |
| Bills on Madras, 30 days | 100½ | 99 |
| Bills at 6 month's sight | 2 \| 1 | 2 \| |
| Canton Bills | | |
| Spanish dollars per 100 | 222½ | 222 |
| Sovereigns each | 10 | 10¼ |

## HIGH WATER TABLE,—25TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

| | MOR. | EVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 9 8 | 9 11 |
| Sunday | 9 46 | 10 14 |
| Monday | 10 44 | 11 6 |
| Tuesday | 11 29 | 11 52 |
| Wednesday. (1st March) | 0 14 | 0 35 |
| Thursday | 0 54 | 1 13 |
| Friday | 1 31 | 1 49 |

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign A. A. Geils, Madras Army, from Hingoolee,
Bt. Capt. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt. from Deesa.
Major Little, B. E. Rt. from Do.
Lieut. J. E. Wilson, from the Coast.
Ensign Barr, 16th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N. I. to Persia.
Lieut. Preedy, 25th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolie.
Assist. Surgeon Leith, to Bhooj.
Capt. O. Poole, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah, on the 2d of March, the lady of Lieutenant T. D. Bagshawe, 5th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 18th October 1836, at Fatham Park Newry, Eugenia, 2d serviving daughter of the late R. C. Money, Esq. Bombay Civil Service, aged 2 years and nine months.

At sea on the 26th of Octobar last, on board the Ship Discovery, Lieut. H. H. Whitelock of the Indian Navy, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

March 2d.—Ship Cestrian, A. Kellock, Master, from Liverpool, 1st November.

DEPARTURES.

February 28th.—Ship John Campbell, William Patton, Master, to Port Glasgow.

—Do.—Barque Resolution, A. R. Dixon, Master, to Calcutta.

March 1st.—The East India Company's Brig of war Tigris, W. Igglesdon, Esq. Commander, to Persian Gulph.

—Do.—Barque Burong, R. Gordon, Master, to Penang.

*Passenger.*—2 Natives.

Do. 2d.—Ship Upton Castle, J. E. Duggan, Master, to London, and Cape.

*Passengers.*—J. Kentish, Esq. Major Reynolds, Lieut. Berthon, Capt. Hill, Mrs. Hill, and 2 children. Mr. Mignan, and 5 children, Mrs. Dickenson, and 1 child, Lieut. Bowen, Ensign Boye, Mr. Drummonds and 3 children, and 3 servants.

Do.—2d. Ship Alequis, John McFee, Master, to Liverpool.

*Passengers.*—Lieut. W. Persse, James Alexander Esq. James Fraser, Esq. Lieut. J. E. S. Waring, Lieut. B. Bailey, Lieut. J. B. Woosman, Lieut. R. D. Stuart, and 1 servant.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings Floating Chapel—Aurora, and Sloop Coote.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Cheshire, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia. Cestrian.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Colombo, Nassary, Janet, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Lonach and Hamoody.

STEAMER.—Indus

AMERICAN.—Barbara.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 4th MARCH*, 1837.

By the *Cestrian* from Liverpool the 1st of November, we have received papers, to the 24th of October, from which we have extracted. Among other matter we have selected a pearl from the string, in a leading Article of the Times of the 24th. What, no consideration for the daughter of that eminent Conservative, my Lord Abinger!

It will be seen from an extract from a Portsmouth paper, that Lord Elphinstone was to sail for India, on the morning of the 23d of October.

We insert the letter of "S" of Calcutta, addressed to the Bombay Steam Committee, who will probably not think it deserving a rejoinder. We need hardly say that the Commercial returns referred to were official.

We must reserve the Report of the Calcutta Steam Meeting of the 18th inst. which came in yesterday, for our next number.

We believe we may state that the following arrangements as to Overland communication, may be relied on as likely to take place.

*By the Red Sea.*—The *Hugh Lindsay*, on her return to Bombay will bring the London Mails of the 1st of February and of preceding months.

The Mails up to the 1st of May will be forwarded from Suez to Mocha, from whence they will be brought by a Cruizer, which is to be in readiness to receive them, at Mocha, by the 1st of June.

The Mails up to the 1st of July next, will be brought direct from Suez to Bombay, by a Cruizer, which will be in readiness to receive them, at Suez, by the 25th of July at latest.

No arrangement has as yet been made to bring on the subsequent Mails up to the 1st of September next, which, unless conveyed in a Steamer, will probably occupy nine or ten weeks in their transport from Suez, the passage being very much protracted at that season.

*By the Persian Gulph.*—A Cruizer will be in waiting at Mohammerah, during the first week of the present month, to take the chance of London Mails up to the 1st of February, which may be expected to arrive there about the 10th instant.

The *Hugh Lindsay* will leave Bombay on the 28th of April next, and return with the London Mails up to the 1st April, which are expected to arrive at Mohammerah by the 10th of May.

A Cruizer will be at Mohammerah by the 8th of July next to receive and bring down the London Mails up to the 1st of June.

The *Hugh Lindsay*, or rather a Steamer, will again leave Bombay on the 28th of August next, and return with the London Mails up to the 1st of August, which are expected to arrive at Mohammerah about the 9th of September next.

As the N. E. monsoon is over in May, a sailing vessel will carry the second packet from hence, so as to reach Mohammerah by the 8th of July next for the Overland Mails; and will in all probability leave Bombay on the 27th of May, giving her six weeks to make the passage in. This is consequent on our not having a powerful Steamer to make the passage against the S. W. Monsoon, which is strongest at the end of June.

We are compelled to resume our comments in reference to the article on Steam Communication in the Asiatic Journal for October last. Our own brief Editorial experience has already taught us, to make and to ask allowance for the errors of inadvertence, and for what may have been written on the spur of the moment, *currente calamo*: but the course taken by the *Calcutta Courier*, admits of no such palliation or excuse. In the number of that paper of the 15th inst. we had a grave and confident assertion that Sir James Carnac, the Chairman of the East India Company, was the author of the article in the Asiatic Journal, and in that of the 17th inst. we have these words "To the real friends of the cause—to those who desire "the greatest good for the greatest number" we address an earnest request that they will peruse, with the attention they deserve, the concluding remarks in the article written (*as reported*) by Sir James Carnac, in the Asiatic Journal. These we insert to-day. We recommend them to particular notice, not only for the soundness of the arguments in favor of the much abused "comprehensive scheme" but because it is the Chairman of the East India Company who speaks (*or is believed to speak*) through that Journal" The italics between the parentheses are our own, and sufficiently betoken the more than misgivings of our Contemporary, as to the real origin of the profound state paper, which he would fain have fathered on, and persists in attributing, against, as we think, internal conviction, and certainly in despite of the moral evidence, as to taste and propriety, to a gentleman by whom, we maintain, it could not have been composed. But we strongly suspect that the sole foundation for this spurious hypothesis of the *Calcutta Courier*, exists in the initial letter C. appended to the Article in question, and glanced at with a wish, giving birth to the thought, of how convenient it would be to press in a nominal tower of strength, in favour of the "much abused comprehensive scheme"

We recommend this as a specimen of the tactics of the Calcutta Press, to the cool consideration of incomprehensive readers; and will now briefly touch again on the Article itself. On re-wading though the verbiage and ambiguities of this clumsy composition, our first impression has been confirmed, not merely as to its parentage, but as to its having been penned in a spirit of insidious hostility, to the general scheme of Overland Communication with India: nor are we to be blinded by the crafty note of the Asiatic Journal itself, and its affectation of approval and defence of the plans of the London Association. The article and the note, taken with the periodical in which they appear, may be traced distinctly to that section, and we hope ere this, a section only, of the Court of Directors, which is opposed to the wishes and the true interests of Britannic India. We are surprised indeed that our brother of the *Courier* with his Benthamite quotation, should not have bethought him of the Book of Fallacies of the great Jeremy: of the Fallacies of Delay, and the Fallacies of Confusion: the one intended for the postponement of a measure for the purpose of gaining time: the other to perplex it, when it can no longer be avoided. If our own leisure and the patience of our readers permitted of it, we might select illustrations of the catalogue of both these classes, from every paragraph of this imbecile attempt at mystification. It requires however no such testing: and we leave it as it stands, a bright memorial of the sense, the sagacity, and the ingenuous candour of the *Calcutta Courier*.

## *CALCUTTA.*

STEAM AND RAILROADS.

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.*

SIR.—By the following extract of a private letter from London, dated September 24, the subject of which I have not seen noticed in any of the Calcutta papers, it appears a novelty in Steam-matters had has been discovered in England:—"You may long before this have heard that Steam Navigation has got to an immense pitch; we have now a Steam boat leaving London, which is propelled by Steam arising from quicksilver, and which bids fair to supersede the use of water altogether: it will not only be applicable to the uses of Steam Navigation, but also to Steam Carriages on common roads." This gives a new feature to Steam Navigation altogether—the Calcutta Steam Committee and Mr. Greenlaw may now have, if they adopt this plan, no apprehension for the boilers of their boats, when by some mismanagement the steam is not sufficiently often blown off, being incrusted with salt which is the consequence of boiling sea water, and which in the last trip of the *Forbes* proved so destructive in being the cause of the boilers bursting. By this discovery what was formerly a great obstacle, to the voyage by steam between England and India, has been got over; a vessel can now go any distance out to sea without being necessitated to use the salt water. Let us be thankful for any thing that promotes Steam Navigation, which will, it is to be hoped, soon bring us nearer to the land of our birth by shortening the interval between writing letters and receiving answers to them, to less than half the time now usually expended by sailing vessels.

Another extract from the letter above alluded to may be interesting to some of your readers:—"England is in fact, I believe, rising more and more every day in importance; the Railroads seem to be the centre of attraction; all the poor that can work do work, and indeed we have very few poor people about the streets now." This is a happy state of things, especially for England, which is generally so overburdened with its poor.

Your's obediently,

*Calcutta, February* 13, 1837. W. H.

A Meeting on the subject of the American Ice is called by Mr. Hedger as Secretary to the Ice Committee, at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, to take into consideration a letter received by Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Chairman of the Committee, from Mr. Tudor. This letter Mr. Clarke has published in the morning papers, whence we copy it. We also take from the *Hurkaru* the following extract from a private letter from Mr. Tudor, which must impress every reader which a high sense of the liberality as well as of the persevering character of that gentleman:—

"My undertaking was founded on the plan of introducing Ice at so low a price as to make it a thing of almost universal use. The price has been placed now at rather a higher rate than I had intended, but I fear that a lower rate than three annas the seer, cannot be sustained. I think this is a little beyond the means of most of the population; but it will be within the power of those, who indulge in luxuries of any kind, which in most countries are considered mere necessaries. If such shall prove to be the case, I shall effect two great objects, one an enduring supply, the other a low price.

The subject of an enlarged house must soon become a matter of consideration, because with the present house it is almost impossible to send forward supplies with sufficient exactness of time and distance apart, to follow exactly one upon another, affording an uninterrupted supply. This cannot now be *promised*, nor can it with certainty, until the capacity of the vault is three times that of the present one.

But more of this at another time, and when more results have come to me. Allow me to go back again and dwell with renewed pleasure upon the extreme graciousness with which my undertaking has been met, which is at once so cheering and grateful to my feelings, and I should be dull indeed, did I not feel a full participation in the genuine glow of excitement which the occasion of the introduction of the ice seems still to make, at the prospect which the new building has given for a permanent foundation of supply. I shall consider that I have done nothing, until the foundation is perfect, and the supply enduring from year's end to year's end.

After I have kept ice with you for five years, without the interruption of a single day, then perhaps I will say to the gentlemen of Calcutta, who have thanked me for the mere *attempt*, I will accept your thanks for the *accomplishment*; but I will not claim any thing before, because I have not yet made any thing more than a beginning."

We have always held up Mr. Tudor's speculation as an enterprize of great merit, difficult of accomplishment and requiring much judgment and very careful arrangements, but sure of success in the hands of a persevering and intelligent man. Such a man most eminently is Mr. Tudor: his disappointments have been severe, but he has had the fortitude to overlook them because he perceived the practicability of avoiding them by better arrangement. That the inhabitants of Calcutta are deeply indebted to Mr. Tudor for his perseverance in affording them a luxury so conducive to health as well as comfort, not at a high monopoly price, but at a minimum rate far below the price of the native manufacture,—a rate so low that no one has attempted to compete with him in the trade—it were now quite superfluous to assert. Mr. Tudor thanks the society of Calcutta, nevertheless, for their liberality in building an Icehouse and affording him the free use of it; and in suggesting that the capacity of it should be extended, to make room for the fruit as well as for the encreased supplies of Ice he promises us, he says that he will himself bear the charge of the outlay. This we venture to say the community will never consent to. We recommend his public letter to the perusal of our readers.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 13.

Our readers will have seen by our yesterday's report extracted from the Bombay papers, that at the Bank Meeting of that presidency, after going through the business of the Chartered Bank Scheme, a prospectus for setting up a Joint-stock Bank immediately, was taken into consideration, with a view to prevent interlopers. We give the prospectus to-day, and the resolutions adopted with respect to it. All of them are stated to have been "carried unanimously." It must therefore be assumed that there is no difference of opinion among the advocates of a Bank for Bombay upon the proposition which forms the first resolution, namely, "that it is expedient to prevent the establishment in Bombay of any Bank, Branch Bank, or Agency of a Bank, the chief proprietary right of which is not vested in parties resident within the Bombay presidency, and which is not under the entire controul and direction of parties resident in Bombay." Will this declaration bar the intention of the Bank of India to have a branch there supposing the Bank of India to be established. Certainly not. The capitalists of Bombay may very naturally desire to keep to themselves all the profits of the use of capital – can they do it? no; the capital of England travels out in trade to all countries, seeking employment where it is to be found, and doubtless some of it being in possession of the merchants of the place will form part of the capital of the Bombay Bank, on whatever plan it be finally established. And to *prevent* interlopers in the Banking line, would be as impolitic, and as impossible too except by a legislative enactment, as to attempt to impose restrictions upon the establishment of new mercantile agencies under the controul and supported by the capital of merchants in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The Legislature might, and perhaps it would be advisable to, restrict the issue of notes payable on demand by any Bank except a privileged one licenced to do so by arrangement with the Government; or, without interfering with other Bank note circulation, the Government might bestow its exclusive favor upon a Bank under its own controul, partial or entire, as in the case of the Banks of Bengal and Madras. But in neither of these cases can there be any rational objection, and we are quite sure there will be no legislative one, against the opening of a Banking agency at Bombay for the purposes of discount and other banking operations. Such an establishment may be looked upon naturally enough with some degree of jealousy, and the local Bank command the preference of all business capable of option; but will the needy man hesitate to make his application where he will be accommodated with most liberality in the terms and in the amount? Cheap business is always open to the English capitalists, and the best too if they offer cheaper terms than capitalists on the spot would be satisfied with. It is this sort of competition that will benefit India, by cheapening the hire of capital, and at the same time rendering it more extensively available for the development of the capabilities of the soil and the encouragement of industry, talent and enterprize.—*Calcutta Courier, February*, 16.

THE EXCHANGES.—The rapid rise which has taken place in the rate of exchange between India and Europe within the few past weeks—the Sicca Rupee being up to two shillings and four pence half penny and the Company's currency in proportion, seems to indicate that recent operations on the money market in England have had the usual effect on this, in rendering capitalists disinclined to give vent to their resources while the agitation in the state of affairs in Europe continues. During the whole of the continental war the good old sicca was at a price beyond its intrinsic worth, and it is curious to remark how even in these times a troubled aspect of the political horizon in Europe reflects its brightness on the circulating medium of this. It is true there are other causes which in the present instant have combined to change the rate of exchange and these may have tended to it more directly than that specified; but as politics and the Stock Exchange are synonymous terms when applied to the foreign relations of the country, there is no necessity to seek farther for reasons which are sufficiently notorious to render more pointed allusion to them necessary. Among the predisposing causes may however be mentioned the vast increase of joint stock banks, the death of Rothschild and the bullion speculations of the American capitalists which have compelled the Bank of England to contract its accommodation in order to prevent too great a drain on its resources. These circumstances have all contributed to render money scarce in England, and as it was known to be abundant here, this country was eventually looked to for a supply. But holders are quite aware of the advantage which they possess, & with so good an opportunity of profitably employing their funds on the spot, it must be a superior consideration which will induce them to dispose of it for the advantage of a distant market. The peculiar feature of this—a rate of interest for money below that of Europe and less than what can be obtained for it in the ordinary operations of trade, seem not to have escaped attention of the projectors of the Bank of India, which by possessing an establishment both in this quarter of the globe and in London also will be enabled to command no small portion of business now enjoyed by existing institutions. The rates of these are too high to be of permanent advantage either to their own interests or those of the public, and it is considered that by reducing them, equally safe business might be done with greater benefit. To shew however the different views taken of the same subject it has been mentioned that one individual has published a brochure shewing the extended scale to which Banking transactions might be rendered applicable in India while another has pronounced the Banks at present in operation, to be as equal to any purpose which might be required of them.

This branch of the subject is chiefly alluded to for the purpose of shewing the numerous ramifications into which the question of the exchanges would diverge if it were to be formally taken up; and that there are circumstances independent of politics which in this country at least serve to regulate the exchanges between it and Europe. It cannot fail however of being remarked that the Press which is all powerful on this subject in England makes no effort to give its supporters an insight into the causes which operate in influencing the money market in this country. The public observe rates quoted and prices ruled, but with no explanation of the manner in which these are determined as is done in England,—an omission which it would be desirable to supply in the manner of the "City Article" of the London prints. Data would by this means be available for tracing fluctuations in the rate of exchange and of public securities to their true source, and for counteracting their effects when exhibiting a tendency to be injurious to the interests of the community in India. It must be evident that if at one period of the year, the rupee is valued at one shilling and eleven pence, and some months after, it rises to twenty five percent above that amount, there is good cause for the public to be made familiar with the reasons which induce the change, since there is no subject in which they take greater interest than the philosophy of the pocket.—*Compendium Feb.* 16.

### DETERMINATION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC USE OF ENGLISH.

The first demonstration of Government relative to the employment of our language, in public business, in the Lower Provinces, has been made within the last week. The Sudder Board of Revenue had proposed to the Governor of Bengal to make an adequate acquaintance with English an indispensible qualification for the office of Deputy Collector, which is now open to Natives. In reply to this proposal, the Secretary to the Bengal Government states, that His Lordship is not prepared to go the whole length of this proposition, as it would exclude from the public service many Natives who are eminently qualified for such appointments, but are yet wanting in a knowledge of English. With a view however to encourage the study of this language, and to economize the time of the public functionaries, his Lordship authorizes the Board, whenever the qualifications of two candidates may be equal, to give the preference to the individual who is best acquainted with English.

This determination appears to be the dictate of prudence and wisdom. For the arduous and responsible office of a Deputy Collector, Government stand in need of experienced men, to whom long training in public business has given official aptitude. It is of course not a matter of controversy, but of fact, that there are at present but very few acquainted with English who are fitted to manage the details of the Collectorate; and that there are many whose services to the state in this department would be invaluable, who have not yet crossed the threshhold of English, who entered on public employments before the impetus was given to our language, and who are now too old to learn it. The graduates of our Colleges are perhaps the best raw material out of which public servants can be formed, but they want age, habits of business, and experience. If English had been prematurely made the turning point in the gift of these situations, the fiscal offices of the state would have been filled, doubtless, with good English scholars, but with very indifferent Collectors; with men, or rather boys, much more familiar with the character of Macbeth and Othello, than with the mysteries of a *Jumma Wasel Baukee*. The preference which the Governor of Bengal has allowed the Board to give to the candidate who has added English to his other qualifications will of course cause the eventual preponderance of English scholars in the Revenue department, without intermediately impeding public business. What we require in this country is not a violent change, which shall suddenly disorganize the existing relations of society, but the adoption of sound principles, the working of which shall be gradual, and result certain and triumphant. The promulgation of the wishes of Government on this occasion, is in fact all that, in the present incipient state of things could reasonably have been desired. The natives will not be long in discerning, in reference to the employment of Persian, that the tide has already turned, and they will trim their barks to suit it. Those who aspire to Deputy Collectorships will read the Company's Regulations and apply with diligence to English, and not to the expiring language of the *Khalsa*. This demonstration of the wishes of the ruling authority will also, we hope, have a beneficial influence on our seminaries, and induce those who direct them to divide the time of the student more equally between the useful and the ornamental.

The collection of the public revenue, is a question in which the convenience of Government may reasonably be allowed to predominate. It is of the very first importance to those who manage the concerns of this national estate, that its fiscal accounts should be lucid, and easy of reference: and no plan will secure this object so effectually as the system of keeping those accounts in English. This would prevent chicanery and deceit to a great extent, and bring the financial affairs of the country directly under the eye of those who are resposible for its prosperity. We hope the day is not distant when every document and account connected with the public revenues will be kept solely in English. It is a matter of congratulation that Government have taken the first and most effectual step to secure this object by the present promulgation of their wishes. Far different however is the case in regard to the Civil and Criminal Courts. In the management of them it is the convenience of the people which is the first object to be kept in view; and that language alone should be adopted in them, the use of which will afford the great body of the community the greatest facilities for defending their rights from the encroachment of fraud and violence. There can be no doubt that the introduction of English into the Courts would diminish the change which even now exists, through the agency of Persian, for securing justice between man and man; and would so far be an act of injustice to the community. When will Government make a demonstration in favour of the vernacular languages, similar to that which has now been made in favour of English? Months and years roll on, and the people seem no nearer the enjoyment of having *their own business done in their own language*, than they were under the haughty Moosulman, who distained to look at the language of unbelievers.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 16.

We hear that Runjeet Singh has invited the Commander-in-Chief to visit Lahore and honour the nuptials of his grand son *Now-Nihal-Sing* with his presence, and that His Excellency intends accordingly to proceed from Meerut direct to Lahore, by the route of Kurnaul and Loodhiana. After this visit His Excellency will go direct to Simla, and visit Delhi in November next.—*Calcutta, Courier, February* 17.

A letter from Lucknow mentions, that the Aeronaut Mr. Robertson, made a *peculiarly beautiful and lofty* ascent in his Balloon amidst the acclamations of the multitudes at Lucknow, by which he *cleared* about eight thousand rupees, and that he has now gone to Agra.—*Ibid.*

It can scarcely be necessary to remind our readers that the half yearly Steam Meeting is fixed for to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. Sir Edward Ryan, we hear, will take the chair, and there can be no boubt of a full attendance. This is particularly desirable now when so little is wanting to turn the scale in our favor, and to counteract the evil influences which the cause has sustained from the lukewarm Friendship of persons who will not give themselves the trouble to take a comprehensive view of the question, and limiting their demands to what they individually wish for, take it for granted that the most direct road is the shortest and cheapest, and easiest and most certain, and in every respect the best, in practice as well as theory, to attain that object. The quick dispatch of letters is all *they* want, and this they expect to get by the Bombay route because it is the shortest *by the map*. The real difficulties and inefficiency of that route they refuse to consider with any attention, and clamorously require all other persons to shut their eyes to every scheme that proposes to lessen the difficulties and extend the advantages. To the real friends of the cause– to those who desire "the greatest good for the greatest number," we address an earnest request that they will peruse with the attention they deserve the concluding remarks in the article written (as reported) by Sir James Carnac in the *Asiatic Journal*. These we insert to-day. We recommend them to particular notice, not only for the soundness of the arguments in favor of the much abused "comprehensive scheme," but because it is the Chairman of the East India Company who speaks (or is believed to speak) through the medium of that Journal. To refuse the greater boon when told that it will rather be given than the lesser, were the acme of absurdity. Upon those who would commit so great an absurdity must recoil the charge now so heedlessly thrown out against the Bengal Committee, that their opposition is a stumbling block to the cause, and that for imaginary or selfish benefits they would sacrifice the interest of the mass. In the Chairman's proposition will be seen a liberal wish to benefit all, and a proper regard for the convenience of passengers. His plan however still falls short in liberality, of that which the Calcutta Committee have recommended. In their plan they have given Bombay all that she ever asked for, and *more*, because in the South-west monsoon there will be a rendezvous in Ceylon during the season when, according to the Bombay plan there would be no steam communication at all. It is surprising that Sir James Carnac should have overlooked the superior convenience of making Socotra the rendezvous at one season and Point de Galle at the other for the Bombay branch Steamer.

There is another part of his suggestions the propriety of which we see disputed to-day in the *Englishman*,—that "the entire Post-Office arrangement between Great Britain and India should be transferred to the East India Company." For ourselves, we neither perceive the necessity for the transfer, nor the objections to it; but we should object to a tax upon ship letters, if that be intended, for the support of Steam, though at Madras such a scheme had supporters not a few. If we could suppose that Steam required *forcing* in this way, we should say it is not wanted at all.—*Ibid.*

If the Bombay Steam Committee, in their last letter to Major Head, merit any praise for their zeal in coming forward to correct errors prejudicial to their interests in the statements to the Bengal Committee, at least in the same degree will they be open to censure if they have created delusion instead of eliciting the truth. Now we find in their public letter a most extraordinary comparative statement of the external commerce of the two presidencies, by which it would appear that, in each of the last three years ending on the 30th April 1837, the trade of Bombay had exceeded that of Calcutta, in the Exports, by 40 to 50 per cent., and in the Imports by 80 to 140 per cent. We had our misgivings about the correctness of a statement so much opposed to our previous notions and to all probability, and the following extract from a statement (said to be from official documents) published in the *Bombay Courier* of the 14th ultimo, will be found so very different from the statement in the Committee's letter as to justify our asuming the latter to be quite erroneous. According to the *Courier* the aggregate amount of the Imports at Bombay was in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1833, ..... | Rs | 3,86,64,158 |
| 1834, ..... | ,, | 3,77,29,998 |
| 1835, ..... | ,, | 4,47,86,934 |

but the Steam Committee make the amount to have been respectively in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1833-4, ..... | Rs | 6,31,03,996 |
| 1834-5, ..... | ,, | 6,41,44,349 |
| 1835-6, ..... | ,, | 7,56,22,320 |

How are we to reconcile such conflicting statement? Have the Committee thrown into one account the internal and external trade of the island, or (which is nearly the same thing) the trade of Bombay and that of the subordinate ports whose trafic nearly centers in Bombay as the grand depôt? We are unfortunately not in possession of details to enable us to check the Committees Export statement, but have little doubt it will be found as erroneous as the Import one. According to detailed statements of the sea and Land Customs, which we have had opportunity to look over, the duties levied in two of the years comparison, instead of being greater than before, were considerable less than the average of 4 years preceding, the net amount being

| | Land Customs. | | Land Customs |
|---|---|---|---|
| in 1833-4, .... | Rs 13 12,494 .... | Rs | 18,01,796. |
| ,, 1834-5, .... | ,, 13,,7,148 .... | ,, | 15,07,649 |

against averages of about 16 and 20½ lakhs. respectively. Here at least is no indication of so very extraordinary a start which the Bombay trade is asserted to have made and to be still making in advance of that of Bengal.—*Ibid.*

## AGRA.

MHOW.—The bachelors of the station give a fancy ball on the 16th to Mrs Bax, the lady of the Resident, which is expected to be a very grand affair.—*Agra Akhbar, Feb.* 18.

MEERUT.—The station since the departure of His Excellency appears in the condition of a surfeited Boa constrictor, from the palling suppers and dinners which took place during his stay. The whole is as dull as a sermon. The gloom is increased by several long faces, from the disappointment of the owners at not being allowed to accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Lahore. The pets of the Lancers have gone, leaving the more deserving behind. The Colonel (with his family, a useful thing on an occasion when the operation of the anti-present-receiving order will be suspended; indeed of such value are families now, that people talk of borrowing their friends, for the trip) joins by dawk. Those who are to accompany His Excellency, are the objects of great envy. The ladies shewed a little reluctant delay to trust themselves over the water, but bright visions of shawls and khilauts overcame their scruples. The Commander-in Chief on his return proceeds, it is reported, direct to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.—Great preparations are making for the approaching marriage of No Nihall Sing, which will take place immediately after the close of the Hoolee. All the chiefs and tributaries of Runjeet are thronging to the city, to attend the spectacle, and probably to impress on the gallant British Commander in Chief, who has accepted an invitation to be present, a high sense of the power and splendour of the Lahore court.—*Ibid.*

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### SPECTATOR.—OCTOBER 22.

Apprehension of panic continues to afflict the merchants and money-changers. The demand for gold has not ceased, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses no means to relieve the Bank of England. It is not probable that the existing difficulties will reach such a point, but still the last ingot *may* be drawn from the Bank's coffers, and a tremendous crash ensue. We know that some of the most wealthy, shrewd, and experienced money-dealers in London are very uncomfortable as regards the issue of the present symptoms. The City is in arms against Mr. Spring Rice. He ought, it is said by many, to have funded Exchequer Bills, as he was advised, when the Three per Cents. were at 90 in the spring; all complain of his absence from the centre of business at a time when it is his most especial duty to watch over the finances and currency of the country. Whatever may be the result of the present struggle for gold, it is satisfactory to know, that another session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass away without important alterations in our banking system. The plan of having but one bank of issue, whose operations shall be published at short interval, seems the most feasible. It is manifest that at present the power of the Bank of England is very inadequate to control the currency and regulate the exchanges; yet such are the duties expected from it.

The Foreign news of the week, from any quarter, is not particularly noticeable.

The insurrection makes progress in Spain We mentioned in our second edition last week, that Gomez, the Carlist General, had penetrated into Andalusia, and made himself master of Cordova. It appears that he remained eight days in that city; where his troops committed great excesses, and carried off much valuable plunder. One of his officers, Villalobos, was shot in the streets, while addressing the people. The only opposition Gomez seems to have encountered, was from a body of Militia, whom he easily routed. From Cordova, Gomez is said to have moved towards Seville; but he has since retrograded, and, it is supposed, will endeavour to effect a junction, by a march through the Southeastern provinces, with the main body of the Carlists in the North. In the mean while, another body of Carlists, called the army of Sanz, has been traversing the Asturias, and, after an ineffectual attack on Oviedo, has made its way into Galicia. It is supposed that Villareal, nominally the Carlist Commander-in-Chief, has been compelled to retreat a considerable distance from the North-eastern side of the Ebro, in consequence of the excursion of the Gomez into Andalusia; that chieftain, who seems to fight on his own account, having disobeyed his orders to cooperate with Villareal. What the Queen's Generals are about, nobody seems to know.

The Queen herself is said to have written to the King of Naples, her brother, declaring her disgust and alarm at recent occurrences in Madrid, and her determination to take the first opportunity of escaping to Italy. Mendizabal has applied to her for the loan of 300,000*l.* sterling from her private stores in the Foreign Funds; but it is not supposed that she will advance a dollar. Instead of receiving cash for their November Dividends, the English creditors of Spain have been offered bills upon the Customhouse of Cuba; which may very probably be protested. Such is the sketch which the week's news presents of the deplorable state of the Peninsula.

The expectation that the quarrel between France and Switzerland will be amicably adjusted, gains ground, from the pacific tone adopted by the French Ministerial newspapers, and from certain symptoms of a disposition to give way, on the part of several of the Cantons which at first took a loftier attitude. Berne, the Naud, Argau, and Neufchatel, seem inclined to conciliate Louis Philip; Basle and Fribourg are still firm. The blockade is continued in all its severity.

The Paris newspapers, under the control of Government, have been directed to speak in flattering terms of the Whigs, and to give assurances of Louis Philip's desire and determination to preserve the English alliance unimpaired. The King of the Barricades was never at a loss for fair words.

The season of the Dutch States-General was opened on Monday, with a speech from the King. His Majesty assured his subjects of their increasing renown, and happiness, under his paternal government; and, unless this were news, we must look in vain for any thing of which the world was previously ignorant, in the Dutch King's speech The King pronounced his own condemnation when he stated that the Belgian question remained in *statu quo*.

The *Morning Post* asserts, on the authority of a letter received from the "highest quarter," that the "accident" which the Emperor of Russia meet with, was really an attack upon his life. We give the letter alluded to.

"You have perhaps received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia His Imperial Majesty was shot at by a ruffian. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side. Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbour, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated. The result of this attack has been exaggerated. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, who was on the point of going to England, was sent for by express, and his voyage thereby put off for a time. His Imperial Majesty, however, I am happy to say, is completely restored from this sanguinary attack. If the Emperor Nicholas had fallen, we should have deeply lamented it. He has the genius of a great sovereign, and the heart of a true man; but we are happy to think that whenever it occurs, the genius of his country will survive, as it did after the assassination of the Emperor Paul. Fortunate the country where a principle reigns paramount at all times, and 'Le Roi est mort! vive le Roi!' Such a principle is, I am afraid, totally absent in more Southern latitudes."

It is stated in letters from Constantinople, that the Sultan and the Ulemas are quarrelling; and that Mahmoud has resolved to cut them off in a body, as he served the Janissaries.

Considerable apprehension was occasioned at Lisbon on the 6th instant, by the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution, in the very regiment which was most forward to proclaim it on the night of the 9th of September. Means were speedily taken to preserve order and punish the mutineers. The British ship of war Talavera took up its station close to one of the principal squares, to protect the British property. This added considerably to the alarm of the inhabitants. The mutinous regiment was shipped off to the Algarves. As they were on the point of embarking. Prince Ferdinand appeared before them, and they received him with cheers for the Constitution, which the day before they had plotted to overthrow!

The wife of an admiral, now on a foreign station, was fined five shillings by the Kensington Majestrates, on Tuesday, for being drunk on Sunday evening. She had been drinking brandy and water at Hammersmith, and was found on the road attempting to drive her pony chaise, but too much intoxicated to hold the reins.

In the address of the Catholic Archbishop Murray of the clergy of his diocese, the following passage occurs in reference to the conduct of certain ministers of the Establishment—

"It was not God; it was an object of more attractive devotion that inspired their zeal. The tithe, the blood-stained tithe, was thought to be in danger of suffering some diminution for the purpose of effecting a more extensive good. That was the sacred Ark which the sons of hill issued forth to defend .... But they have fallen. In a cause less glorious than that of Ophni and Phineas, they have fallen. May the hateful spirit of bigotry and rancour, which they have been labouring to propagate, fall along with them!"

One of the Orange papers makes the following commentary on the above passage –

"*Sons of Hell!* Yet this is the man who presumes to call himself a *Christian* Bishop; to prate, for it is nothing better, to prate of *charity*, and taunt his opponents with the want of it. No, Doctor Murray; gloss it as you will, the unleavened hatred of the heart will out; but in this land fortunately it is impotent. Your Church is not yet dominant here; she has no Inquisition to crown her cruelties; and men can allow you *coolly to consign them to the horrors of the next world*, when they know that you cannot hurt a hair upon their heads in this."

It happens, unfortunately, that this tirade is founded on a misprint. Doctor Murray's letter contains no such expression as "Sons of *Hell*." The Doctor wrote "Sons of *Heli*." Heli was the father of Ophni and Phineas. But the well-instructed élèves of the Protestant Establishment were not to be presumed so intimately acquainted with "the unmutilated Word of God" as to know this.

The Bank of England's quarterly averages of liabilities and assets, from the 26th of July to the 18th October, published in the Gazette last night, as under—

| LIABILITIES. | | ASSETS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circulation.... | £17,936,000 | Securities..... | £28,845,000 |
| Deposits..... | 13,324,000 | Bullion..... | 5,257 |
| | £31,260,0 0 | | £3 |

When the last return was published, the circu 18,147,000*l.* and the bullion 5,719,000*l.*; so t the circulation has been lessened by 211,000 stock of bullion has been diminished by 462 account is the *average* of the quarter, the p of bullion may be much less than five millions.

The *Journal du Commerce*, of Thursday eveni from the *Indicateur* of the 17th, a report that M

the British Ambassador, had died at Madrid. The rumour was circulated in the theatre of Bordeaux; but the Parisian journalist intimates that it may have been set afloat without foundation, for stockjobbing purposes.

It is rumoured in Paris, that Dupin has given in his adhesion to the new Ministry. It is more likely that he is only finessing for the Presidential chair. Dupin will continue to play his old game.

The extraordinary session of the Swiss Diet was opened on the 17th instant. The President merely uttered a few formal sentences, and then a Committee of seven members was appointed, with whom the deputations from each Canton will communicate. A report will then be drawn up, and presented to the Diet. It appears to be the general expectation that the resolution of the late Diet in sending to the French Government the documents relative to the affair of Conseil will be approved of, but accompanied with a note declaring that no offence towards France was intended.

## SCOTLAND.

The Cupar dinner to Sir John Campbell, on the 13th, was a very spirited affair. Sir John was escorted by a procession from the house of his brother, Sir George Campbell, to Cupar; where he was presented with the freedom of Cupar, St. Andrew's, and Kingham, in the Town-hall. He delivered a suitable speech, and then accompanied his friends to the dinner-room, where a large party was collected, Captain Wemyss, M. P. for Fife, was in the chair; and among the more distinguished guests were Mr. Ferguson of Raith, General Sir Ronald Ferguson, Mr. Edward Ellice junior, the Earl of Rothes, the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Cunninghame) Mr. Fergus, M. P. Professor Gillespie, Sir George Campbell, and the Provosts of Cupar and Kirkealdy. After the usual toasts and ceremony, Captain Wemyss proposed the health of Sir John Campbell; who had left his native country as so many others had done, to push his fortunes; and by perseverance and industry had raised himself to the rank of his Majesty's Attorney-General. Many of those present recollected Sir John's father, Dr. Campbell; Captain Wemyss knew him well, and spent many a pleasant hour in his society. He was sure that all would do honour to his son, who, he hoped, would rise to the *top* of his profession.

Sir John Campbell replied in a speech full of gratitude and poetry. He began by alluding to his early history and career—

"I have seen exhibted to-day marks of kindness that touch me in the most lively manner, and bring back to my mind recollections pleasing and melancholy. Gentlemen, I am a native of this town: here I first drew breath; in this town my father above fifty years was pastor of the same congregation. Here his ashes repose; and here his memory, I am proud to know, is venerated. Gentlemen, under these circumstances, I am sure that you will receive with some indulgence the observations that I mean to address to you. My friend Captain Wemyss has expressed in much too flattering terms the little credit that belongs to me; but I will say this for myself, that being proud of my country and of my country, I have made whatever efforts in me lay to advance the interests of Reform in the Representation. It has been truly said, that I left this country friendless, and that I went to push my fortune in what may be considered a foreign land. It is, as he has truly stated, by industry and perseverance, and I hope honourable ambition, that I have now the honour to be received upon this public occasion by my townsmen, and by those whom I am proud to say are of opinion that I have done them no discredit, Gentlemen, I have succeeded in life by maintaining an honourable career; and without a patron, and without ever having condescended to flatter the great, or to court the favour of any party excepting as far as my principles coincided with the party to which I have uniformly professed to belong. My maxim has been *nitor in adversum*; no step I have taken excepting by strenuous and determined enertions. The profession which I chose was of a very arduous nature; and if I have succeeded in that profession, it was by hard labour and unwearied perseverance. Captain Wemyss has truly stated that my career is open to all; but I think it may be instructive if I say it is open to all who will determine to devote themselves to the duties of the profession which they adopt. Gentlemen, in politics, from the earliest moment I was capable of forming an opinion, I devoted myself to the popular cause. I am not one of those who have for the sake of place or preferment sacrificed the opinions of their youth. I have never thought that a popular form of government was to be preferred. My opinion is, that under the limited empire under which we were born, with its institutions reformed and restored, public opinions has a greater sway than even in the purest democracy."

It had been injuriously reported of him that he was unmindful of the place of his birth—

"I am exceedingly distressed that such a notion is entertained by any individual. Captain Wemyss has stated that I went to push my fortune. I could not remain in Fife to plough my paternal acres. What I have acquired is my own conquest. I beg to assure you, that no native of Fife is more devoted his country than the individual before you. If I had had my choice, I assure you I would not have left the country to which in my boyhood I was most devotedly attached, and which I yet love with all the fervency of youth.

'Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis, et sponte meâ componere curas;
Urbem Cuprensam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colerem.'

Gentlemen, that treasure was not, and is not offered to me. To maintain those who are dear to me, and to support my situation, in life, I must spend my time at a great distance from my native place. But I can tell you, that when I revisit the scene of my younger years, it is with unspeakable delight that I first cast a glimpse at the distant Lomonds, and a thrill of pleasure passes over me and warms my bosom when at last I see my native stream—the Eden; and I repeat with delight the verses of Johnston, the Latin poet of Scotland—

'Arva inter nemorisque umbras et pascua læta
Lene fluens vitriis labitur Eden aquis.'

Gentlemen, this sentiment I feel—this sentiment I shall instil into my children. The papers that I have received to-day, when the freedom of Cupar, St. Andrew's, and Kinghorn, was conferred upon me, I shall retain as the most invaluable monument that I can transmit to my posterity."

Captain Wemyss, in proposing the health of the King's Ministers, begged it to be understood, that he expressed no opinion as to the course which the Government had taken in the last session, or would probably take in the next; but he would say, that no Minister better deserved the regard and sympathy of the people than Lord Melbourne. He had suffered reverses from the highest quarter of the State, and from another scarcely inferior to it; but if he had not nine lives like a cat, it would be seen at least [illegible] and he trusted and believed that if, to [illegible]rase, Lord Melbourne would shake out [illegible] would receive the support of the people,

[illegible] of Raith gave the health of Lord Grey. [illegible]f the attempts of the Tories to intimidate [illegible]s. They would not, however, succeed in [illegible] Captain Wemyss by intimidation or the [illegible]ous votes; and he would venture to say, [illegible]ency which he himself represented would [illegible]lves to be deprived of their independence [illegible] As a correction of these evils, he had no hesitation in stating, that the ballot must be resorted to. He had felt dislike to some features of the ballot, but now saw its necessity.

Mr. Ellice junior, in replying to the toast of "Earl Grey," declared his perfect concurrence with Mr. Ferguson as to the necessity of removing the clogs on the working of the Reform Bill,

The Revered Mr. Johnston, a popular Dissenting clergyman of Fife, proposed "Lord Holland and the Liberal Peerage, and a speedy amendment to the other members of that branch of the Legislature;" which was drunk with great fervour.

Sir Ronald Ferguson, in giving the health of Captain Wemyss, avowed himself the supporter of Lord Melbourne, but hoped he *would* shake a reef out of his topsails.

Captain Wemyss could only say, as he had said fifty times before, that he was anxious to do his duty and that his errors were those "of intention, not of judgment." (*Great laughter.*) He perceived that he had put the cart before the horse He strongly advised the Fife electors to be on the alert—

"We are not paper ten-pounders, but real ten-pounders. But depend upon it, Reformers of Fife, you must keep a sharp look-out. The tiger is ready to pounce upon you whenever he can get an opportunity. I know it, and thereby bid you be watchful. Keep your parish and district committees in full operation. Take care that no elector changes his residence without the necessary change in the register being made. Let us, I say, keep a sharp look out after privateers; and then we shall soon get rid of many painful scenes of coercion and intimidation. Could his Majesty's Attorney-General figure to himself the case of a large tenant in this county being told to get Captain Wemyss to sign his cash account, for a principal name would be withdrawn? ("*Shame!*" Another was told that he could not get his farm because a man, who had promised to vote for Captain Wemyss, but who had broken his pledge, was to have it. Even the poor and honest ten-pounder was harassed and deprived of labour, not so much for voting for him as that he had dared to show he had a conscieace. When the Reform Bill was introduced, I was as great an enemy to the ballot as any man. I know the ballot is attended with many evils. I know that by it the moral influence of the non-electors will be destroyed. But when I look to persons situated as many poor and honest electors are, I do not see how they can be protected except by the ballot. I am not inclined to give pledges, but I must say, that when the ballot is made a public question in Parliament, I mean to give it my support. This also I must state, that I think it would be idle to agitate the ballot there till it be taken up as a Cabinet question; and that is one of the points of the reef that I would wish Lord Melbourne to loosen."

Sir Ronald Ferguson proposed "O'Connell and Jutice to Ireland. He alluded to Lord Lyndhurst's famous "alien" speech—

"I cannot avoid alluding to a speech which was reported to have been spoken, and which was approved of by the Tory Peers by an individual in the Upper House, denominating the Irish as aliens in blood, aliens in language, and aliens in religion. Is it to be tolerated that any man in that House should dare to use such expressions, and that man an alien himself? (*Cheers.*) In every oountry there are men of desperate fortunes, who, having spent their own incomes, are glad to stir up revolutions, in which they can lose nothing, while they may gain exery thing. I suppose you know who I mean? (*Laughter and cheers.*) Suppose the same speech had been made in the House of Lords respecting Scotland, and that the same reason had been assigned for oppressing Scotland as had been expressed with respect to Ireland: we differ from our English brotheren in blood, in [illegible] in religion: but would not every man in this room have been indignant if this language had been applied to Scotland? and can you be surprised if Mr. O'Connell, with that strong love of country which he possesses, uses coarse and harsh expressions? For my part, I am surprised how he keeps his temper so well. Take up this matter of Ireland in any shape well—go to Joseph Hume with his money calculations—how can you save money better than by reducing the army? and it is well known that at present the whole disposable force of the army is sent to Ireland. Do justice to that country, and there will not be more forces required in Ireland than in Scotland. [*Sir John Campbell*—"*Just state what the whole amount of force is in Scotland.*"] There are at present no more than 2500 soldiers in Scotland; and I believe you will agree with me, that we are kept pretty quiet. The Irish are a kind-hearted people: and if they are treated with kindness and conciliation, I believe Ireland would be kept as easily in order as Scotland. I trust that now the days of wretched cavilling at their religion have come to an end."

Mr. Ellice junior replied to the toast "Lord Durham, the Peer of the People;" and declared that the measures which Lord Durham advocated never could be carried without the ballot. He took his stand on the principles of Lord Durham: who he hoped would one day be the Minister of this country.

Several other toasts were drunk: among those best received, were Mr. Ferguson of Raith, the Earl of Rothes, and Sir John Campbell's wife, the Lady Stratheden.

Sir John Campbell addressed a large meeting of his Edinburgh constituents on Monday, in the Waterloo Rooms. He remarked upon the principal measures of the last session; defineing his own conduct and that of Ministers, and impugning in strong language the insolent treatment, by Lord Lyndhurst and the Peers, of the Government bills of Reform, for the three kingdoms. On this occasion, Sir John found it necessary to open his lips on the subject of Peerage Reform. He said—

"If the time should come, which I do not anticipate, when measures approved by the King and his Ministers, by large majorities of the representatives of the People, and in whose favour the public voice is loudly and unequivocally declared,—if such measures shall be rejected by one branch of the Legislature,—then I think it may become necessary to consider to what remedy we shall resort for reforming the Peerage. I do not anticipate such a crisis. My own opinion is, that the Lords, being prudent and intelligent men, as the majority of them must be allowed to be, will consider that public opinion is an important element and ingredient in weighing the expediency of public measures, and will bend, as the Duke of Wiilington did on a former occasion—as their other leaders have done on former occasions—and as Lord Lyndhurst himself has done to the public voice, and that the crisis may be thus averted. But my opinion is, that the People will never submit to tyranny—never submit to misrule; and that as the Peerage was made for the benefit of the People, it belongs to the Peers to recollect, that it is for good of the People they have been intrusted with the privileges which they now enjoy. If, however, such a melancholy crisis should arise—but which, I repeat, I do not anticipate—I do not doubt, under the auspices of our patriotic Sovereign, who has already done so much for the rights and liberties of the People, a proper remedy will be found. I again say, that on reflection—on consideration—on listening to the voice of the People—another sesion of Parliament will find this branch of the Legislature more resonable and complying, and that the cause of Liberal legislation will triumph. I cannot conclude without congratulating you on the prosperity which prevails in Scotland, as well as in every other part of the British empire. Commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, all are improving; and, in the general harmony and contentment, you are reaping the benefit of the exertions you made in favour of liberty when you conquered the Reform Bill. I think this property will not be marred by the efforts which the faction are making, whoever may be its leaders."

After Sir John had concluded his speech, Mr. William Tait proceeded to catechize him. His first question was, what Sir John Campbell thought of the Ballot? Sir John replied, that he was not yet prepared to vote for it—

When he saw many of his constituents concussed and oppressed, he was eager for the Ballot; but when he had time for consideration and reflection, then he came to the conclusion that the Ballot was an evil, and not to be resorted to until it became absolutely necessary. Public voting was desirable; and before he could resort to secret voting, he would try by every expedient to enable the elector to exercise his right of franchise, without fear and without intimidation "If intimidation goes on, and no expedient is found to put a stop at it, I may become a reluctant convert to the Ballot."

Mr. Tait asked what he thought of shortening the duration of Parliaments? Sir John said, this was a speculative not practical question—

He had only been in Parlirment for six years, and in that period he had been six times elected. (*Laughter.*) So that Parliaments had been annual for him. He would be bound to say that the present Parliament would sit for seven years.

Mr. Tait's next question referred to the clogs on Registration. Then, plain John Campbell spoke out—

The clogs on Registration were abominable. He had heard, with pain and distress, that this country would soon be back to the system of paper voting, or worse. If it was according to law, (and he did not venture an opinion on that point,) it must be rectified, otherwise the Reform Act would prove a curse rather than a blessing.

Resolutions were passed expressing the satisfaction of the meeting with the conduct of Sir John Campbell, and also of Mr. Speaker Abercromby; whose assistance and advice in the conduct of the Parliamentary business of Edinburgh, Treasurer Black assured the meeting, had been of the greatest use to his constituents.

Mr. Tait then moved a series of resolutions, approving of the pacific policy of Ministers, and of several of their measures attempted and passed last session; but at the same time insisting on the progress of Liberal opinions in North Britain, espicially in favour of the Ballot, Extension of Suffrage, and Short Parliaments. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Thomas Ireland; but were withdrawn by Mr. Tait, after some discussion.

Mr. Fox Maule met a large body of his constituents in the district of Cupar Angus on Thursday week, and addressed them in reference to the principal measures of last session. On the subject of Peerage Reform he said—

He felt a delicacy in stating his sentiments, connected as he was with Government, and liable, in what he said, to be misrepresented. He had no hesitation in stating, that he was quite sensible of the faults of that House; but he trusted to the effect of public opinion, which had already achieved Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and even the passing of the Reform Bill, in making a suitable impression on their Lordships at the present crisis.

A vote of thanks and approbation of Mr. Maule's conduct was passed unanimously.—*Spectator, Oct.* 22.

## WHIG REPLY TO THE RADICAL PROTEST.

Edingburgh Observer.—Supposing that party in the Liberal press, which is labouring with so much assiduity to win the cause of the Tories, by creating dissention among Reformers, were perfectly correct in every one of its positions as an abstract question, we might still dispute the wisdom of its policy. We might content ourselves with asserting, that although the existence of a Liberal government were productive of no positive good, still it is productive of a negative good by keeping out the Tories, by putting the public purse beyond their grasp, and by depriving them of those other accessories to power which the public patronage has so long afforded them. We might further ask whether it were not worth while to tolerate a Liberal government, were it productive of no other good than that purification of the magistracy which is going on in Ireland, and the appointment of trust-worthy trustees of the charities in England? It is no benefit to have the registries in Liberal hands at this peculiar crisis? Will it be unfavourable to have the coming dissolution under Liberal auspices? Supposing the government of Lord Melbourne were insufficient for every other purpose, is there a man calling himself a Liberal, of whatever shade in politics, who does not see the vital importance of maintaining the power of that government, were it only for such temporary causes as those enumerated? But the government is good and efficient for all the legitimate purpose of Reform; it is a safe, and ought for that cause, to be a permanent government; and the clamour which has been raised against it is built on the worst foundation. Lord Melbourne is assailed because he will not declare that the ballot, and some other points, shall be made open questions in his cabinet; and because the members of his government, and the moderate Reformers by whom he is supported, will not make common cause with the advocates of peerage reform. But we deny that any class of Reformers is entitled to make such a claim upon him. It was no part of the original compact at Lichfield House; it was no part of the basis of the coalition among the various sections of the Liberals. Justice to Ireland was the only point defined; evary other was left open; with the understanding that ministers should bring forward no important measure without consulting their adherents, or otherwise submitting to the loss of their support.—*Atlas, October* 22.

## AN ORANGEMAN'S VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Robert Peel brought a large roll of papers under his arm—laid it on the table, and put on his hat (members I was told since enter the house uncovered in respect to the Speaker.) He took his seat next Lord Stanley, and spoke to him very closely—rubbing his right hand over his left one, both perched up at the time on the cap of his knee, for his legs were crossed. All the world has seen Sir Robert's portrait. I therefore will not stay to say what sort of a face he has. His person is running gently into *bon point*, height five feet ten and a half—perhaps eleven—the left shoulder a trifle lower than the right one, which in walking gives him the appearance of a short arm. He dresses always the same way—blue frock, buff waistcoat, black stock, well made trousers and boots; the hat, I must say, smells terribly of Bond-street—scarcely sober enough for a man of 48 years.

Lord Francis Egerton was busy preparing to bring on his amendment on the Municipal Bill, and kept tying, untying, and setting papers and documents all the time I was there until he rose.

Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Inglis, Sergeant Jackson, Charles Ross, and such members of the Opposition filled the remaining seats on the front bench appropriated to the Conservatives.

Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Mr. Spring Rice, and Lord Palmerston sat next each other at the Ministerial side—the back benches at each side meanwhile filled with the retainers of both parties. Joe Hume sat stretched out on the second form above Ministers, and made room for O'Connell when the latter came in; when he did, the strangers' gallery was all excitement to see that notorious gentleman.

The House was inordinately full on that particular day before the Speaker came in—a very rare thing—so that both armies sat pitched in camp viewing each other long before

"The sun peeped o'er the heath,
To lighten all the field of death,
And show wha' would be best."

When the first Commodore did come in, all the Members arose until he took the chair. Then a very well-looking dignified man in a surplice, and with a book in his hand, read prayers—impressively, and in a clear, loud tone; from all the marks and tokens I took *him* to be a parson. I took especial notice that O'Connell was not in the House during *that* divine service; nothing less than the Latin tongue, it seems, satisfies the Kerryman.

I considered the prayers quite long enough, to be candid with you, for we were terribly disturbed about this time for room in the gallery. As we resumed our seats, my communicative friend gave me a short dig in the ribs, accompanying the gessure by telling me, before I could recover my breath, that the stout white-headed "*man*" I might have noticed kneeling with *one* knee, and who blessed himself after prayers, was Mr. Callaghan, the member for Cork. Of this being fully aware, I had no need of information on the subject, having voted for him at the last election.

* * * * * * *

I was just pondering on the great advantage of dying in Cork, if a man makes his mind to die any where, in consequence of all the fond epitaphs spoken about you after, when I got a smart knock on the sconce from a tidy little man in black silk stockings, intended to apprise me that I broke silence too loud. This threw me, as the newspapers say, and my "immediate vicinity into a state of the utmost alarm and consternation," and for the next three quarters of an hour I was roasted and half smothered in perfect silence. I waited until the business part of the evening was transacted—that I saw consisted of Members standing up and seeming to say something—judging from their mouths which opened and shut like people talking, and the thumps and swings of their arms; after which they marchnd round the table and gave a paper, about which they were talking the minute before to all appearance to the Speaker, who gave it to a gentleman in spectacles, who stood up and said it was "the humble petition of the undersigned," and crammed it, no more to do, into a sort of vault between his legs, where it was under consigned for evermore. At this time there was as much noise in the house as there generally is in a school-room when the master is out, so that you could not hear one word. The next day, the papers said that Mr. ——supported such a petition "very ably"—perhaps they arrived at the conclusion from the number of knocks, or the various twists and turns of the speaker's body during his eloquent address, but it shows what a difficult art reporting accurately is, when the force and beauty of a man's sentiments are understood from all the wry faces he makes, and from the specific gravity of his sledging on the benches. This doubtless gave rise to the term, a "decided hit." You see how one improves by travelling. At length however there sprang up a faint breeze of hope—Lord Francis Egerton stood up, and silence enchained all tongues, as Tom Moore says. The noble Lord stopped settling himself—hemming and clutching his hips with his hands for about five minutes, and then proceeded. I listened patiently for a long time, afraid to think he wasn't a "splendid speaker," but my friend drew his under lip over his upper one and bobbed up his head, in which opinion thus expressed I agreed, and exchanged signals with him, betokening that our minds, as they say of new married people, were in a state of most undisturbed harmony. There was an absence of violence and proper energy about the man that I thought very odd: what he said was sensible enough and well rounded, yet I could not account for the wilful omission and neglect of either stamping or striking the small desk that was put under his knuckles, so that there could be no apology for want of opportunity or proper materials to strike. Then the audience, I protest, was infamous in the extreme—a breathless silence and profound attention, so that every man seemed to me to be weighing his arguments and listening to his reasons for proposing the amendment at all. I thought the assembly altogether a regular humbug.—*Cork Evening Herald.*

## THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

Count Molé, born in 1780, saw his father, a superior judge of the French Parliament, perish on the revolutionary scaffold. They were descendants of the famous Mathieu Molé, the president who braved and awed the populace during the *Fronde.* Count Molé published early a life of his celebrated ancestor, as well as a volume of literary essays that but very recently procured for him the honour of becoming a member of the Institute. Those young scions of remarkable famalies who did not repudiate his reign, were sure to be noticed by Napoleon; & the Emperor gave Count Molé his political education by making him pass through the different grades of *Counseil d'Etat.* He became administrator of roads and bridges, and in 1813 Minister of Justice. In 1814, he coquetted with the government of Napoleon, at first accepted office, but shrunk from going on with it, and refused to sign the declaration that Napoleon drew up, Nevertheless, after the second restoration, Messrs. Talleyrand and Pasquire put his name on the list of peers. The following anecdote is from the *Histories de la Restoration.*

When Louis XVIII. read the name of M. Molé on the list he affected it instantly saying M. Molé served Bonaparte in the Hundred Days; his name should not be on this list. M. de Talleyrand took up the pen, and handed it back to the King, saying, "your Majesty cannot refuse to re-write the name just effaced, it is the memory of Mathieu Molé that demands it." Louis XVIII. took the pen, and re-wrote the name of Count Molé in the list of peers.

Count Molé next appears as the bosom friend and brother minister of the Duc de Richelieu, of him whom the Emperor Alexander promoted from the place of governor of Odessa to be Prime Minister of France. During that period Count Molé, as minister of Marine, wore Russian livery. And the question now to be asked is, has he changed? It may be here observed, that it is unfair to argue from a man's opinions in 1817 to his opinions in 1837; and that if M. Molé, the Bonapartist of 1813, became the Royalist of 1817, with greater ease can the partizan of a Gallo-Russian alliance twenty years back be the friend of an Anglo-French alliance at present. Then it may be said that there are not ten persons in France fit for the office of Foreign Minister.

One thing is certain, that Count Molé is a timid and circumspect man, and so fearful of committing himself, that his tenure of office will probably have elapsed ere he has arrived at taking one decision. Count Molé is thus by nature an anti-interventionist. The tide of revolutions may roll near and around him, he will be sure to wait like the rustic, till the river shall have flown past, and left the footing firm and dry.

These qualities we should think, should have secured for Count Molé the confidence of the Parisian monied class. But his supposed leaning to Russia, rather than to England, produced a fall in the French funds on Wednesday. —*Morning Chronicle.*

In point of fact, however, M. Molé is *not* the Prime Minister the moving power will be in M. Guizot, and the policy will be Doctrinaire.

The generality of the French journals are pretty well agreed as to the march and aim of this new ministry. The *Courier Français* declares it to "have two necessities; first, to combat the Spanish revolution by facilitating under-hand the triumph of Don Carlos in bringing about an arrangement with him; secondly, to make themselves masters of the next election." The *National* commences a long article as follows:—"The English alliance is extinct. Reduced this some time past to a mere shadow, by the exact balance observed by the French government between the succours furnished to Christina and those permitted to

reach Don Carlos, it has been suddenly broken by the refusal of France to continue its co-operation, whilst England continues the co-operation of its fleet." The *National* expresses its delight at the rupture of this alliance between France and England, which, it says, prevented France from taking its old frontier of the Rhine.

The *Globe* says—"While we estimate rumours of this description at what they are worth, we do not disguise our own opinion that this change of ministry is by no means of a hue satisfactory to the consistent friends of liberal institutions and policy. It is ushered in by a court alarm at popular movement, and installed under the auspices of some gunpowder-plot, detected or devised for its house-warming. It is without such names as De Broglie, whose alarms—if an alarmist ministry were a necessity—are at all events combined with high independent principles of national policy. We see nothing in the new ministry but a new triumph of individual will; and before his Majesty (as Burke said of the people) on doing what he pleases, we must know what he will please to do."-*Atals, Sept.* 11,

## MONEY MARKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some importance was yesterday attached to the weekly of the Bank Directors, as it was believed that a resolution would be then adopted to extend the period for the repayment of the advances recently made by the Bank, the liquidation of which was was fixed for yesterday; but the meeting separated without any resolution to that effect. The amount of the loans in question is stated to have been about 600,000*l.*; and as they were of course all repaid, the circulation has been curtailed by that amount. In pursuance of their intention of operating further upon the circulation, and counteracting the tendency which still exists to a fall in the exchanges, it is understood that the Bank will not continue the loan of the 1,000,000*l.* of the East India Company's money, which they made some time ago to an eminent capitalist, and which will become due on the 30th. The Exchequer Bill Market continues very heavey; the 1½*d.* Bills are a, 4s. 2s. discount, and during the last few days some considerable amounts have been paid into the Exchequer on account of duties. If this state of things should long continue, it will compel the Government to increase still further the interest upon these Securities; and it is the opinion of some of the best-informed capitalits, that not only will the Chancellor of the Exchequer be compelled to increase the interest upon the 1½*d.* Bills, but be driven, before the meeting of Parliament, to augment the rate upon all these Securities to 1½*d.*

The Market Stock continues very firm; and the improvement in the price of Consols since our last has been more than ¾ per Cent. Stock for immediate delivery still continues scarce. During the last few days, Stock for Money has been the same price as that for the end of November; and at one period to-day the price was from 1-16th to ⅛ higher for money than for time.

In the Foreign Market, the notification of the non-payment of the Dividends upon the Spanish Active Bonds, has caused a considerable depression in the price of those Securities; and the price has been as low as 19. On Wednesday a reaction to 21 occurred, occasioned by an improvement of 3 per cent. in Paris on Monday; but that price was not long maintained, and the Stock has since fluctuated between 19 and 20. We are not aware of any bargains having been effected in the Havannah Debentures, for which the Coupons are to be exchanged; but we know that 20 per cent has been offered for them in London, and that 25 to 30 per cent. has been bid in Paris. It is, however, in Holland that the large traffic in these Securites will occur; as they are peculiarly fitted for the Dutch Market.

Portuguese Bonds were languid during the early part of the week, and some considerable sales both of Three per Cents. and Five per Cents. occurred; so that that the demand for Stock, which has recently existed, has been completely supplied. Just previous to the close of business this afternoon, an improvement of more than 1 per cent. occurred in Portuguese Bonds. This rise does not appear to have been occasioned by any political intelligence, but to have originated in some arrangements which have been made for appropriating the sums in the hands of the contractors of the last loan to the payment of Dividends upon the Regency Bonds and Three per Cents., which will become due on the 1st December.

The Dutch Bonds have risen about ¾ per cent; the speech of the King on the opening of the States-General having negative the rumours previously current, of the warlike tendencies of the Government of the Hague.

Russian and the other European Stocks are also firmer.

Very little has occurred in the South American Stocks; and but few transactions in the Railway Shares. The Great Western and Southampton, upon both of which a call will soon become due, are heavy.

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The Consol Market is very firm, and the price for Money is higher than that for the Account. Exchequer Bills are rather higher—1½*d.* are 4s. to 2s. dis, and 2*d.* 2s. to 4s. prem. The Spanish and Portuguese Markets are both materially improved: Spanish Stock opened at 20, has since been 21½, and is now 20¾ 21. Portugues Bonds hane also risen materially, the Five per Cents. being 53½, and the Three per Cents. 34¼ 35. An express is said to have reached town this morning, bringing intelligence that Gomez had been so effectually surrounded by the Queen's troops, as to be compelled to capitulate. Although the fluctuations in Spanish and Portuguese Stocks have been considerable, the business transacted in them has not been extensive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols.... | 88⅞ | Danish 3 per Cents..... | 74 75 |
| Ditto for Account..... | 88⅞ ⅜ | Dutch 2½ per Cents..... | 53½ ½ |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced.. | 88⅛ | Mexican 6 per Cents..... | — |
| New 3½ per Cent Annas. | 96¼ 7 | Portuguese Regency 5 p.Cts. | 53 ½ |
| India Stock ..... | 250½ | Ditto 3 per Cent..... | 34¼ 35 |
| Bank Stock ..... | 206 | Ditto 5 per Cents 1836 Scrip. | 27dis. |
| Exchequer Bills.....4dis. | 4pm | Prussian (1818) 5 per Cent... | — |
| Belgian 5 per Cents.. | 101½ 2½ | Russian (1822) 5 per Cent.. | 106½ 7½ |
| Brazilian 5 per Cents. | 78¼ 9¼ | Spanish (1835) 5 per Cent.. | 20¾ 21 |

[*Spectator, October* 22.

## FROM THE FORGET ME NOT.

It is not easy to find extractable matter in the prose department. The following is the most available. It is from a sketch called "A Game at Coquetry." There are two friends, one of whom is engaged to a lady; the other has spent an evening of coquetry with the betrothed, and the engaged gentleman is *enragé*. Here is the interview that follows between them.

Markham was impatiently pacing backward and forward in his apartment, with a lowering brow and perturbed aspect, as Winchester entered.

Winchester passed his hands through his hair, and adjusted his cravat at the glass.

Markham stood forwning by. "When you have entirely finished your arrangements, I should be glad to be allowed to inquire the motive of your present conduct—if any motive you have beyond the indulgence of a heartless levity."

"Have you any other question to ask?—because it will be less trouble to answer all your interrogations at once."

"It is folly to ask questions when we know that replies cannot be given. I have only to express my regreat that you should have taken the trouble of this journey, just to prove to me that there are male coquettes as well as female."

"Any thing further?"

"Nothing but that you are ——"

"Stay, Fred, stay, else you may say someting I ought not to forgive. Well, I am resolved that I never will have another sensible friend; they are all such impervious-headed fools. Why, you are more easily deceived than a woman! Cannot even see with your eyes open!"

"I see only that you are encouraging the evil qualities of a woman who is doomed to be my wife, and exposing her to the ridicule of the world."

"I am only playing at coquetry with an adept in the game."

"And confiming my wife in its practice even before my eyes.

"No, Fred, she will never be your wife. She bas done me the honour of sending by me her dismissal of your honourable self."

A strange mixture of feelings overspread the countenance of Markham, as he received Miss Linley's billet. Was it possible that so serious a circumstance could have been settled between his mistress and his friend with such an unseemly levity? But it was even so—Miss Linley had thought further on their engagement, and, being convinced that it would not promote their mutual hapiness, she apologised, as she would have done for not attending a party, for being obliged to relinquish her engagement.

"Is it possible!" exclaimed Markham: "and how, Frank, did you obtain this?"

"Oh! you think too seriously of these things," replied his friend: "matimony is not of half the importance you imagine. A mere nothing, belive me."

"You fill me with wonder at your easy and rapid influence; and with amazement how you could obtain it over her imperious mind."

"Oh, principle. I do every thing on principle. Always take it as a rule, Fred, that, *where you find a tyrant, you have there the true materials for a slave.* This has been the principle of my conduct towards Miss Linley I found in you a slave, in her a tyrant: it was easy to assume the one, and to reduce her to the other. Receive this as a maxim, my dear fellow, and it will be useful to you through life; I always act upon it."

"But this letter? how was it obtained?"

Oh, without trouble. You know I hate trouble. I would not sit by Letitia's side at dinner, because she was engaged to you."

"Is it possible!"

"Very possible: so she was piqued, and told me that she was still a free agent, and would never be a slave to any man. I laughed, sang, and replied that I never paid any attention to married women, because they were all *pursées*, gone by, and I was going to find out whether the little girl with blue eyes at the bottom of the table was worth any words. She rolled her black eyes spitefully at me, and told me that she would prove that she was free, and, taking a pencil and the envelope of a letter, which was in her reticule, she hastily scribbled your dismissal, which she gave me with one hand, as I took the other and led her to the dinner-table."

"And into this woman's hands I was committing the happiness of my life!"

"One of the wise things that senseble men sometimes do."

Markham sat with his face burid in his hands and his elbows leaning on the table. What a strange mixture of feelings swelled his heart! Among those feelings mortified self-love took the place of wounded affection. This, then, was the end of all his sanguine dreams.

Winchester gave him ten minutes' time for self-recollection. At its close he said, "Well, Fred, at what time shall I order our chaise?"

"Now! this moment! when you will!"

"It is late to-night, and I should not like us to go off like disappointed men. Let us breakfast here to-morrow, be as gay as May, and then show them a light pair of heels."

Markham hesitated. "Shall I tell you freely what has been passing in my mind?"

"At once."

"It is this—that in freeing me you have entangled yourself."

Winchester burst into intemperate laughter; but he could not laugh away the impression from Markham's mind.

"What preposterous folly this is of your's! Bound to the wind! tied to the air!"

"No matter to what; we should be true to overselves."

"I tell you what, Fred, you will drive me out of all patience with your sickly sensibility. Are you not content with your own escape, but you must now involve me?"

"Your honour is as dear to me as my own. It will be said that you excited expectations in Miss Linley merely to serve a temporary purpose; that the moment that purpose was accomplished you fled. It is just the point on which a brother would send you a challenge.'

"Has she a brother?"

"No."

"Well, then since you cannot misconstrue my motive, I will stay long enough to prove to all Miss Linley's dear friends, and all whom it may concern, that I am in disgrace, and that she is not deserted, and I think I am very generous in humouring you so far. Let me see: how long will suffice for that? Till to-morrow morning; yes, I think I can contrive to get into pretty deep discredit before to-morrow noon; so I shall order the chaise at twelve. We will go a stage or two, and dine on the road."

There is some truth in this painting, which, although it is roughly executed, contains a practical satire of daily application. *Winchester* is as good as his wood. He treats the lady with the most supercilious indifference, and she threatens to recall *Markham*. Here's is the moral of the coquet's story

Miss Linley beckoned to Markham.

"If you speak to him, I leave you."

"Do you threaten me?"

"No, but myself—and for ever!"

"Well, good bye."

Markham approached. Miss Linley smiled sweetly upon him, such a smile as once brought him to her feet.

"Mr. Markham," said the lady, "I cannot endure to to see you looking so painfully grave, especially," and she looked modestly down, "while I reproach myself with being the unworthy cause. This is a more commodious seat than the one which you have quitted? will you not take it?"

Markham's face was an index of wounded feeling. "Madam," he said, "it is better I should leave your presence altogether, for, I confess that in it I cannot either look or feel otherwise than pained and sorrowful. I forgive you," he added, in real emotion, I forgive you the agony of spirit which what has been play to you has caused me, and I earnestly hope that the feeling of an honestman may never again be within your power."

"And good bye," Winchester added, "good bye, and, as I threatened you, for ever. I say nothing of my feelings; for if there can be sympathy where there are no feelings, I must spmpathize with you, for I have none. As to the affairs of the heart, they are all milk and water, and fit only for boarding-school misses. You will not regret me, because I am only the shadow. Markham was the substance. Adieu! adieu?"

Markham bowed profoundly, and walked sorrowfully away; Winchester retired backward, with an impertinent reverence, as from the presence of majesty.

Miss Linley sank on her sofa almost annihilated. Who can tell what an echo her heart gave back to the sound of their chariot-wheels?—*Atlas.*

## HUNTING.

To the English reader it may scarcely be necessary to mention, that, independently of his Scotch countries, Lord Kintore hunted, for three seasons, what is called the Vale of White Horse country, in Berkshire and Wiltshire. It is only his due to state—and surely no part of that due should be withheld from a sportsman who, like himself, brought his hounds five hundred miles to hunt it—that he gave great satisfaction to his fields in the vale of White Horse, and his retirement was much regretted. Being, however, always anxious to produce proofs for assertions of this nature, I have one ready at hand. "Kintore," said a very old friend of mine, who resides in that country, but who never hunted a dozen times in his life, "I am sorry to hear you are about to leave us. Perhaps you do so from prudential motives, finding the expenses too great. If so, I can only say, I shall be happy to put my name down for 300*l.* per annum, towards inducing you to remain with us." It *was* from prudential motives that his Lordship withdrew from Berkshire; and, to use his own words, "the reck and manger work at Wadleyhouse was something awful," which, indeed, may be imagined from the fact of the butcher's bill alone being 90*l.* per month! I wish, however, I could say this was the most painful reminiscence of his Lordship's hunting the Vale of White Horse, as the butcher and his bill would be dismissed with a smile. I am sorry to add that, in one of the numerous falls he had in his determination to be "with 'em," over that strongly-fenced country, he received a wound in his side, from a post, that he alighted upon, which is not healed to this day, and is the cause of occasional severe suffering; but which his Lordship, with that pluck that is peculiar to him, will not admit of stopping him in his work—jocosely calling it only a "running thrush." Like the knight errants of old, who would not complain of their wounds, though their very bones were dropping through them, he suffers not such matters as this to keep him away from his hounds, as I can here also bring proof. During my visit to Dunse, I received a letter from him in which was the following notable passage:—"I had a bad fall on Tuesday (11th Nov.) and hurt my chest and ribs, but forty ounces of blood and a *ball* (i. e physick) have reduced the inflammatory symptoms, and, Deo volente, I hope to be with 'em again on Monday!" This reminds me of Jack Stevens and his broken blood vessel, when he whipped in to the Quorn; and shows how difficult it is to check the predominant passion of man.

It has been so often said, as to be generally believed, that the true characters of men may be found in their letters. All those I have seen from Lord Kintore, not only to myself but to others, exhibit—independently of general benevolence, or particular esteem—a zeal and passion for fox-hunting that I cannot think is equalled by any human being, His description of a good day's sport—(I wish I dared transcribe one, in a letter to Mr. Dalyell, whilst I was at his house, commencing with the words, "Hark, holloa," or one to myself, describing a run with a second fox, in which a lot of young hounds had been at the head)—conveys the justest idea of an overflow of soul that ever came under my observation and assures me that the writer, in the reality of what he is describing, has himself experienced the very elixir of delight. But this is the peculiar, the distinguishing, characteristic of fox-hunting; other postimes please, this *alone* delights—unless we include music.

But Lord Kintore inherited this passion for the chase. The late Earl, his father,, was equally as zealous in the field, and had the following compliment paid him by, I believe, one of the Duke of Cleveland's whippers-in, who had seen him oftentimes in the field, when quartered with his regiment at York. "What a nation pity it is," said he, "that that mon was born a lord; he'd have made a capital huntsman."

I must now return to the Banff coach—a sad falling off from the renowned Defiance; but, as the day was cold, and part of the ground nearly as high—at least so the driver told me—as any coach runs over in Scotland, I drove it merely to keep me warm, for such a set of cripples as were put to it, at the first charge, it is long since it has fallen to my lot to manage. But I must hark back still further, and preface the meeting between my noble friend and myself, by a sort of caution, something like "*Have a care Nimrod;* don't overrun the scent," conveyed to me in a letter I received from him a short time previously to my arrival in Scotland. It was nearly in these words. "Mind, Nimrod! neither kennel nor stable is what it was—the former only what they call in Yorkshire 'a cry o' dogs.' Of myself, also, I may say, "*non sum qualies eram*"—nor have I been myself since a rattler I got over a double post and rail-fence in the vale of Berks. I worked on two months after I got it, and did not *quite* give in until I could not stand, there being a substance inwardly and outwardly as large as your fist. I went to Brodie, who probed it, but said, "you must not let them cut you for this, or hear it." Now, although I was enabled last year to go through the roughest day with my, hounds, still the discharge has been so great lately, that I am afraid my *condition* will not be up to my work. The wound however, suppurated three days after my last hunting-day, and since that hour, I have not had a moment's pain."

Now, I am far from being of Cicero's opinion, that, because a man may not be what he once was (see his desponding letter to Marcus Marius, after the battle of Pharsalia), he may not be a very efficient character in the line of life he has chosen, *as, he now is*, and where is the man, at the age of forty, to whom the "non sum qualis" will not very aptly apply? I am happy to say, then, that, all things considered—hard services by day and by night; namely, stout foxes in the morning, and foxes' heads in the evening—I found my noble friend, and *patron* as I may here call him, looking as fresh and as well, as I should think he himself could expect. True to his time, as he always is, he was waiting for me in the road, and our meeting was such as between brothers in soul—idolatrous worshippers of the same deity—may very easily be imagined. For, in the words of one poet—

"There are in nature certain sympathies,
By which congenial souls are linked together,
Whose pow'rful influence attracts our minds,
By some enchantment not to be explain'd."

*New Sporting Magazine, for October.*

On Sunday last we called the public attention to that, which we believed to be an erroneous and libellous allegation, made in the provincial papers against the Rev. Dr. Buckland, who was in those journals represented as having boasted that some modern Hebrew scholars had discovered certain Errors in the Holy Bible, or at least, in all former translations of the sacred volume, which, in order to accomodate the Holy Scriptures to the quackery of modern Geology and Zoology, were to be hereafter adopted by those who are weak and foolish enough to believe the Word of God in preference to the speculations of the opinions of the five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine ladies and gentlemen of science who were congregated at Bristol.

We have received so many letters upon this subject in connexion with the publication of the *Bridgewater Treatise*, that we feel it our duty to postpone our further remarks till next week; for the present we satisfy ourselves by submitting the following letter and remarks from the *Standard*, and by observing that Dr Buckland's alleged remarks upon the overthrow of the Bible was made after dinner—which circumstance, if it had not, as it is not likely it should have had, any effect upon the spirits of the lecturer, may account for the vociferous cheering which it is stated lasted for several minutes among the "jolly companions every one," who testified their rapture at the triumph of Geology over Theology. We wish the two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five ladies and gentlemen of science joy of their intelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—I saw, a few days ago, in your paper a paragraph, stating that Dr. Buckland had said, at one of the meetings of the Bristol Association, that the earth *must be millions of years old*; and that the best Hebrew scholars allowed that the first verse of Genesis gave the sense of an indefinite existence of the earth before the existence of man. Now, Sir, I not merely disagree with this extravagant notion of the geologists as a matter of science, but with the allowance of those "best Hebrew scholars," as a mattert of a philology. The palpable bearing of the Mosaic accoun of the creation is, that it was completed *within* six day—six mornings and evenings—six daily revolutions of the sun; which revolutions *we have not the slightest physical reason* to conceive different from their length of the present term. If there be, let it be shown.

The first chapter of Genesis, in its first verse, says, that in "the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth;" the earth being *first* formed in a rude state, without light, vegetation, or animal life on its surface. The sacred historian then proceeding through the detail of its furnishing, says, that all was finished by the end of the sixth day:—"Thus the heavens and the earth were *furnished* and all the *host of them*." The Creation being thus completed in all its forms of life, God hallowed a seventh *day* as a Sabbath.

It is said also, that the "Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters in the beginning." Are we to conceive that the Divine Spirit moved thus upon an inanimate globe for *millions* of years!

But has Dr. Buckland, who is a Clergyman, forgotten the Book of Exodus, where, by a higher than human writing, it is declared that "*In six days* the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is?" What possible ambiguity is there? This is the language of the Godhead.

But the geologists tell us, that the structure of the minerals, &c., absolutely requires a pre existence of millions of years. Yet how little do we know of the actual processes by which these minerals are produced. How many thousand years, says one of those wise persons, must it have taken to produce a Bristol pebble of half an inch in diameter? Yet, within these few days, we see at that very meeting an apparatus announced which, by the simplest use of the galvanic electricity, makes all kinds of crystals in a week, and promises even to make precious stones! "It would take a million of years," says another sage, "to make a pound of iron stone." Yet this process shows, at least, the first steps to the formation of metals; and though in all the imperfection of a new experiment, by a mere casual operator, proposes at no distant period to reduce the power of forming the metals to a simple operation of the labority. The plain truth is, that geology is so utterly in its infant state of observation, and chemistry still so ignorant of the great agencies of nature, that it is mere folly to assume any fact, whether contradictory to Scripture, or otherwise, upon the authority of either. Before the deposition of the strata, or the formation of granite, as supposed to require a long series of years, can be taken for the ground of an infidel theory, the theorist must be prepard to show, that there is *no existing agent in nature* by which either the one or the other could not possibly be produced within any fortnight since the creation. It would, therefore, become the Dr. Bucklands of our day to be more logical in their expressions, more *philosophical* in their theories, and more respectful to the inspiration of God, even in the loudest applauses of the triflers of a holiday at the Lecture Room at Bristol.—I am, Sir, yours,—

*John Bull, Sept.* 8. A READER OF THE BIBLE.

I admire Lord Lyndhurst's great talents; no man can do so no more than I do. I think it disgraceful to swell the cry raised against him, as leader of the Lords, by sneering at him as one of the people. He has attained a great station, and his coronet is more bright in my eyes than that of most men he is surrounded by, because it is, undoubtedly, the meed of very splendid abilities. But, combined with the strong faculties he possesses is lightness and boyishness of character, (his best friends will acknowledge this,) which renders him,—to a certain degree, perhaps, unconsciously,—a most dangerous chief to any party in such times as these.

"Pleased with the danger when the waves run high,
He courts the storm."

But let him remember, and let those who follow him remember, that he has never yet been able to find, even in his eloquence, on oil to smooth and allay the tempest he so recklessly evokes.

In 1830, he was one of those. I admit, who boldly said there should be "no reform;" but he was also one of those who, shortly after this vaunting declaration, could not venture even to smuggle the monarch through his capital; abandoning the helm of that vessel he has [illegible] so poetically described*—without rafer or rudder—at the very first murmur that was heard of the rising waters.

In 1832 again, he was one of those who provoked the resignation of the government, and contemptuously defied the wrath and the philosophy of the people. But mark him in the crisis Was he not, likewise one of those who, shortly after this boastful defiance, slunk from that very indignation they had aroused, and dared not even touch the reins they had courted to their hands?

In 1834, once more, I see him amongst the men who, summoning Sir Robert Peel from Rome, dissolved the reform parliament, and vowed they would maintain their government, with an air of resolution well becoming the desperate measure that had been taken at its formation. But, alas! for human valour, and human hopes, how many months are we to count, before we view his lordship, in the midst of his dejected colleagues, renouncing the task they undertook, as too weighty for their shoulders, and retiring, in timely coufusion, from the most where they had sworn to conquer or to perish. Well has he described the course of his own advantures. At the commencement of each enterprise,—His promises were, indeed, mighty;" at the conclusion of each enterprise, "his performance was, indeed, nothing."

On the last occasion, we well remember the manner in which the tory government was for some months conducted.

Its leader in the House of Commons—the Ulysses, as well as the Atrides, of his band—shewed, perhaps, more tact, more ability, and more perseverance, in a difficult situation, than any political chief ever did before him.

Yet, night after night, he was beaten, and on all occasion: he could not name an ambassador—he could not refuse or grant a character to an university. The speaker of his choice was ousted—his address to the sovereign was altered; still, he and his followers clung to office.

"*Proud men, eminent statesmen, distinguished persons! In former times, amidst such disasters, there would only be one course for a ministry to pursue; but these are antiquated notions!*"

Is this my language? Do I accuse men in high place of low and sordid motives? No; the language is Lord Lyndhurst's, who, with all the bitterness of recollection, has been painting his own party's former condition.

"We, on this side of the house," his Lordship continues, "are obliged to discharge the duties of the government." Here is a phrase, taken, word from Sir John Hobhouse, and spoken (the parody ought to have been acknowledged) when Lord Lyndhurst was himself a minister."—*H. L. Bulwer.*

This species is extremely rare; for it would be absurd to count as Irishmen the children of absentees, who are brought up to think of their country merely as the place whence their father draws his revenue. But the real Irish gentleman, when found, is well worth the trouble you may have expended in finding him. He is not a mere walki gentleman. He is full of character; and is, in fact, a s of highly refined extract of the Irish-*man*. He is as polite as a Frenchman, of the old school; but it is not the politeness of manner, but of heart: and this is the secret o his success with the ladies. He is cool and self-poss ed, but not grave and apathetic, like the English g men. The latter qualities are respectable in a Red In for in him they are associated with idea of majesty endurance; but the stoicism with which Mr. Smit a drawing-room, and the heroic calmne levels his opera-glass at the stage, are crous They remind one of the tragic cracking nuts. However, Mr. Smith is sa miration of American travellers (who ou thing of the Indian character); and so Smiths have nothing to fear from the s gurian like me.

* "Nonne vides ut nudum," &c.

It would be difficult for the Irish gentleman to acquire his apathy of manner. The laws of good breeding are only just sufficient to keep within reasonable bounds the natural elasticity of his temperament; and thus he hits unconsciously on the precise point between gravity and sprightliness, beyond which on one side is frivolity, and on the other dulness.

Mr. Ritchie informs us that this species is increasing We are glad to hear it, but confess that the information is as unexpected as it is gratifying. Here is a sketch of the Irish lady as a companion portrait :—

The Irish lady is the sister of the Irish gentleman, and is one of fine eyes, and a face altogether more intellectual than that of the English lady : but she has less dignity. In her manner she resembles more the French lady, and is quite as amusing and conversible ; but her coquety has nothing of the heartlessness which confine the fascination of a French beauty to the moment when her eyes are fixed upon yours.

The Irish lady has a touch of the enthusiasm of her country, which betrays itself in her whole character. She is either a rake or a devotee—for she scorns a medium. If a devotee, you will know her by a grave, not to say sad expression of countenance ; and as this is not the true characteristic of devotional feeling, you perceive that she is struggling with the native archness of her disposition—which notwithstanding breaks out now and then in a sudden gleam from her deep bright eye. At such moments you turn a saint yourself,, and acknowledge in its full power the beauty of holiness.

* * * * *

Instead of the national brogue, the Irish lady has a certain *buoyance of accent* which distinguishes her from all other women. this is the finer part of the Irish character manifested in sound. This accent gives point to the most common-place saying, and adds brilliancy, to wit. To describe a thing so slight, so etherial, is impossible ; but any one who has enjoyed the conversation of an Irish lady of high rank in London, celebrated for her beauty and literary talents, must have felt what it is.

Even setting the Irish lady, par excellence, out of the question, there is a great deal of character about female society, in Ireland ; and this is owing to the natural talent and loveliness of the people. We see there very little of the mawkishness which so often overspreads an English party ; and are tempted more frequently to distinguish the individuals than satisfied to class them by that insipid, silly, no-meaning designation—*young ladies*. *Picturesque Annual.*

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*The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman. By the Countess of Blessington.* London, 1836.

Both in conception and execution this is one of the most strange and nondescript books of the season, It is difficult to conjecture what could have been Lady Blessington's object in writing it, and, unless we are permitted to suspect that it must have been intended to convey some personal satire that can be intelligible only to the parties immediately concerned, we are completely at a loss to imagine how any woman of good taste or good sense could have been tempted to expend her talents upon such a subject. Love -says that smart apothegm which has grown as common and as vulgar as it is evasive and false—love, which is but an episode in the life of man, constitues the whole life of woman. But whether it be pure or impure love, one love or many loves, a pervading and influential sentiment, or a series of equivocal sensations, the apothegm sayeth not. Lady Blessington, however, appears to have designed in this work to place the interpretation of the first part of the proverb beyond dispute by showing that the life of man consits of many episodes. How much truth there may be in this we will not venture to determine, but it is quite certain that the elderly gentleman whose *liaisons* her ladyship has thrown into the shape of an autobiography was a person incapable of comprehending the depth and intensity of the passion which she makes him put off and on with the facility of an old glove. Without meaning to say any thing ungracious or ungallant, we are strongly disposed to suspect that this facility is much more characteristic of the other sex; for, although all refined and pure minded women are essentially devotional, earnest, and truthful, and instinctively spring from sudden changes and perfidies of thought yet the majority of women receive impressions so lightly, and are so seldom deeply disturbed by that worship of the affections which must circumscribe the sphere, of their conquests, and isolate them from the admiration which they regard as a condition of their place in society, that we think it might be shown that the fortitude and patience, the endurance and sincerity of the passion are more frequently found to exist amongst men—at least amongst that better order of men in whom love is virtue.—*Atlas.*

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At Rome, Mr. DEWEY went to a party at Cardinal W——'s,'—we suppose Cardinal WELD's. The description of the party is purely American, and the pains which the writer takes to show precisely what manner of a man a Cardial is, are infinity entertaining.

As we do not know much about cardinals in America, and as they are the highest officers in a church to which the most of our people feel a superstitious strangeness, they may be looked upon, perhaps, as quite a preternatural set of beings. Be it known to you, then, that a cardinal's palace is very much like other mansions of the distinguished classes, and that a cardinal's party is very much like a great New York or Boston jam ; that is, after you make your entrance ; there is much more parade on being introduced —a tremendous throng of carriages—soldiers in attendance—and a noisy, repeated, and sometimes ludicrous announcement of the names of the guests as they pass through the anterooms ; ludicrous, because here are names from all parts of the world to be pronounced, and a man will sometimes find it difficult to know his own, in the mouths of these Italian ushers. A large proportion, indeed, on all these occasions is English ; and here were several of the English nobility jostled in the crowd, and bearing nothing in their manner to distinguish them from others, simplicity is the order of the day. As to a cardinal's manners, I can only say, that in the person of our entertainer, they were extremely simple and kind ; it was easy to converse with him as with your next neighbour. For the rest, a cardinal is one of a conclave of seventy, not always full, that elects the pope ; is one of the pope's secret council ; wears a red hat, rides in a red carriage, and has the liveries of his servants and of his horses of the same colour.

A cardinal is one of the pope's council, but I believe the prerogative is rather nominal. The pope is an absolute sovereign ; and it is found quite impossible, I understand, to restrain the present pontiff in a course of expenses, that threaten the ruin, in temporal power, of the papal see. It is said that the annual expenses of the government now to exceed the income, by about three millions of piastres. To meet this deficiency, the revenues from one village and district after another of the Roman state, are pledged away to the bankers from whom the money is borrowed, without any prospect of redemption ; and I am told that ten twelve years of extravagance like this must leave the pal exchequer in a state of complete bankruptcy

It might be inferred from this, perhaps, that Gregory VI. is a very ambitious pontiff Yet he affects very little is not disposed to exact observance, and brings his household expenses within the most mode- He was formerly rector of the Propagandents of that institution tell me, that when d to audience, he often tells them that he y care and grandeur, and wishes that he ctor again.

lowing judicious observations upon the , and the pertinacity of her critics, we con-

Our national sensitiveness under such blows, deserves, perhaps, more consideration that it has received. Our situation has been peculiar No other nation has had its temper put to the same trial. Our country has been a sort of *terra incognita* to the civilised world. The new forms of society and of political constitution in America have been the subject of the keenest foreign scrutiny. We have been obliged to be passive in the case—placed upon the table, with half a dozen surgical operators around us, who amuse themselves with our wincing. Quite surprised they are that we feel the knife so much ; and the irritation of the patient they count a very good joke. Let them take our place, and they might find the difference between operating, and being operated upon. The truth is, there has been no fair exchange of blows. We *read* every thing that is writtes about us ; we pay that compliment to foreign criticismn and to the literature of older nations. But our production, do not obtain the same currency with them. Nor have we the same number of needy and idle gentlemen to go abroad with an intention to pay their expenses, and put money in their pockets, by writing an entertaining story or a clever satire upon the people they visit. Besides, is there no sensitiveness in England or France to foreign opinion ? Half of the wars between those nations, have found more than half of the original prompting and long-continued exasperation in the irritation occasioned by their mutual contempt. And yet they are nations standing in no peculiar position before the world, possessing a known character and established reputation, and feeling themselves entitled to return, with immediate reaction, blow, for blow and scorn for scorn.

Our situation has been different, We were a new people, under novel circumstances, rising to take our place in the society of nations. We did not know exactly how we were to be received by the old familes around us. America, though she knew that her children were essentially well instructed and well bred, yet felt that they were not perhaps, so well trained to the convention-alism and *bienséans* of the *beau monde*, and she did not like it, that Mr John Bull a haughty and self-sufficient old gentleman, on the opposite shore—or that dowager old lady across the Straits of Dover, should stare superciliously, or toss the head disdainfully, when they passed by her.

Nor is this all. We are warmly attached to our political system. We have a sentiment of loyalty about it. The constitution is our King. And I hold this sentiment toward a mere abstraction that can confer no titles nor pensions upon us, to be quite as respectable as loyalty to a king ; even without supposing what a clever English writer fancies to be true *viz*, that the love of the king, is only a sort of reflected self-love : being, he says, an intense pleasure in seeing a being just like themselves, clothed with such majesty—the very apotheosis of poor, common place humanity. At any rate, I think we have a right to claim some consideration for this feeling about our political system. And it is precisely this that is both directly and indirectly attached by our critics abroad. It is this especially that we defend, whom we resist in the assaults that are made upon our national Character. And we think that we are bound to defend it, if any body is ; and that for higher reasons than those which concern our national reputation, We believe that it is a good system : and we, too, have set in modern times, the first example of adopting it. It is the very post, in fact, around which the war of public opinion is to rage, for a century to come ; and ill would it become *us* to shrink from our part in the contest. Heaven grant that we may do something better than dispute!—that we may furnish the best of arguments for the popular system, an illustration, in our own example, of its benefits!

We hope Mr. DEWEY wil not consider we disparage his labours when we add that we esteem this single passage to be more valuable than the whole of the remainder of the work. It has heart in it, as well as head, and America, has but to throw out such *hints* as these to England, and to Europe, if she would secure the distinctions to which she is justified in aspiring.—*The Old World and the New.*

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

On the 14th Oct. at Galloway House, Scotland, the Countess of Galloway, of a son.

On the 13th Oct., at Powerscourt, the Lady of Viscount Powerscourt, of a son and heir.

On the 14th Oct., in Gloucester Place, Portman Square, the Lady of Count George S. Metaxa, of a son.

On the 15th Oct., at Duke Street, Westminster, the Lady of Sir W. Follett, M. P. of a son.

On the 10th Oct., at Edinburgh, the Lady of the Hon. Charles John Murray, of a son.

At Croxteth, the Viscountess Molyneux, of a son.

On the 10th Oct., at Leith, the Lady of the Rev. James Grant, of a daughter

On the 15th Oct., at Frettenham, Norfolk, the Lady of the Rev. James Shirley, of a daughter.

On the 27th Oct., at Sorrento, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

On the 18th Oct., in Orchard Street, Portman Square, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Dance, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th Oct., at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Marquis Graham, eldest son of the Duke Montrose, to the Hon. Miss Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies.

At Boulston, Pembrokenshire, Lieut.-Col. Wedgwood, Scots Fusileer Guards, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G. C. B., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire.

On the 11th October, at Harborne Church, Murray Prior, Esq., of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Fetitia, only daughter of J. Unett, Esq , of the Woodlands, Warwickshire.

On the 19th Oct. Benjamin Mocatta, Esq , third son of M. Mocatta, Esq., of Russell Square, to Miss Mary Montefiore, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Montefiore, Esq., of Stamford Hill.

On the 9th Oct. At Winwick, the Reverend Charles Thomas Whitley, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Reader in Natural Philosophy in the University of Durham, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Whitley, Esq , of Arpton-in the-Willows.

On the 20th October, at Preston, Lancashire, by the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, James Farish, Esq., of Lancaster-place, London, to Sibella-eldest daughter of the Rev. Bowater James Vernon, incumbent of St. Peter's, in the former place, and late of St. Helena.

DEATHS.

On the 20th October, after a few weeks' illness, at his house in Montagu square, Rear. Admiral John Maitland.

At Cheltenham, on the 19th October, Henry Adams Mayers Esq , Redland, near Bristol, aged 54.

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## SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION.—We learn by a letter of the 26th ult., from Jena, that the meeting of the German naturalists, which opened on the 19th, has separated, after holding four general assemblies and seven sittings of sections. The daily list published states the numbers at 353, comprising celebrated persons from all parts of Europe. The next annual meeting is appointed to be held at Prague. —*Galignani's Messenger*

WEAVING IN GLASS.—Signor Olivi, of Venice, has recently succeeded in bringing to perfection a manufacture which may prove of great value, and may be applied to many purposes of usefulness and luxury. It is the art of weaving a tissue from threads made of glass. The process of which the Signor is the inventor differs from all attempts of the same kind which have been previously made in other countries, as it is made to take every degree of shade, from the most perfect transparency to the deepest opaque. The thread is also rendered so perfectly flexible as to allow itself to be tied, or the issue when manufactured to be folded like silk. Another great advantage attending it is that it resists the action of fire.

MR. CROSSE.—Dr. Simons, of this city, has beenfavoured with the following scientific communication from Andrew Crosse, Esq. of Broomfield, Somerset : "Since I left Bristol," says the learned philopher, "I have formed *red sulphuret of silver* and *crustalised arseniate of copper*, and caused the magnetic needle to be deflected eleven degrees from the north by a pair of cylinders (composed of copper and zinc) with water alone ?"—*Exeter Gazette.*

ELECTRICITY.—M. Pelter and M. Guillemin have been trying to ascertain, whether electricity be favourable to the growth of vegetables, and, according to their observations, they donot see reason to suppose that it has any effect of this kind either on plants or animals. [What says our friend and correspondent, Mr. W. Leithhead, to this ?]

ARTESIAN WELLS.—M Mulot, who has the management of the process now in operation at the Barriere de Grenelle, near Paris, for forming artesian wells, has already penetrated 1,088 feet without finding water. His contract is to bore as low as 1,200 feet, and if no water is found at this depth, the engineer is ready to make a new contract with the city of Paris, to go the enormous depth of 2,000 feet : such a depth has never yet been sounded on the surface the globe.—*Atlas, Oct.* 22.

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## MISCELLANEA.

The learned gentleman took occasion to say, speaking of Lord Lyndhurst, that he (Lord Lyndhurst) "could assume a pleasing form." We have have no disposition to allude *personally* to the Attorney-General when saying, that the compliment cannot possibly be returned.—*Times, October*, 24.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER, 22.—The Prince Regent yacht, intended as a present from His Majesty to the Imaum of Muscat, arrived on Tuesday from the river, to embark Lord Elphinstone for Bombay, of which presidency his Lordship is appointed Governor. The yacht came into harbour, and has since been taken into dock, to have a leak stopped, which was effected in one tide. Lord Elphinstone is expected from London this evening, in which case the yacht will proceed to India at daylight to-morrow morning. She is splendidly fitted, partly in the oriental taste, a point upon which long residents in India were consulted. Among the gorgeous furniture there is a pianoforte. The more superb fittings will remain covered over to prevent their being soiled before the yacht's arrival in India.

A foreign correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, "I do not know whether the fact is known in your country, that the lady of one of your Tory noblemen, who several years ago was divorced from him for having a love affair with a foreign Prince, and who was some time since married to a Baron at Munich, has eloped again from her new husband. This time, however, she found a more conciliatory mind for the husband, having taken the flying couple, took his loving spouse home again, and they live together as if nothing had happened." [We suppose the lady allluded to is Lady Ellenborough.]—*Spectator.*

On Wednesday the King came to town and held a court. General Sebastiani, Capt. Ross, R. N. (with the late Admiral Sir John Gore's Orders of the Bath and of Hanover) Baron Ompteda, and several of the ministers had audiences.—*Atlas.*

Upwards of 3000 passengers pass by steam between Hull and London weekly.—*Welshman, September* 16.

One of the first things that strikes the American stranger as he lands on the shores of the Old World, is the attention and deference he receives from those classes of the people whose business it is to minister to his comfort—from inn-keepers, proprietors, and drivers of coaches, waiters, porters, &c. servants of all descriptions—from those, in short, the breath of whose life is in the civility of their manners It is a strong bond for civil behaviour, doubtless, this necessity of getting a livelihood, and especially in countries where a livelihood is hard to come by ; and it *may* cause civility to degenerate into servility : still, were it not to be wished that something of the *manner* at least could be learned in *our* country ? Not that any class among us should entertain a sense of its relation to any other class that would be degrading to it—the very contrary. There is nothing that is more incompatible with a just self-respect than the manners of a churl. No man really respects himself who is guilty of discourtesy to others. The waiter who brings me my dinner, and stands behind my chair while I eat it, very commonly shows in his frank and easy bearing as much self-respect as I myself can feel. And the coachman who, when I ask him to give me a seat on the box with him, touches his hat as he answers, seems to me a far more respectable person than the stage-driver of our country, who often answers with a surly indifference, as if he did not care whether you sat there or sat anywhere at all. Both the coachman and the waiter are looking to you for a gratuity, it is true, in payment for their attentions ; but it is a fair compact, and degrading to neither party ; and, for my part, I am as willing to pay for civility as for my dinner. One would like to buy not only his dinner, but some reasonable chance of digesting it ; and that is hard to do when one has to digest slovenliness, negligence, and ill manners besides.—*Spectator,*

But Lord Hood's appearance on the floor, as an advocate of similar principles, produced a still deeper impression. This veteran commander, who had maintained the lustre of the British flag throughout all the humiliating period of Lord North's administration,—unaccustomed to speak in parliament, and strongly attached to Pitt, yet presented himself to the Speaker's notice. Inured fram the commencement of his life to that stormy element on which he had earned his reputation and his honours, he might say,

——"Rude am I in speech,

And little blest with the set phrace of peace ;"

but every word that he uttered was devoured by the audience. Placing the subject of the pending prosecution at once on the ground of public expediency, he besought the house to reflect on the consequences that must result to the state, if with too scrupulous accuracy they called to a severe account those individuals who had filled important stations abroad in a period of hostility. With great simplicity of diction he stated the difficulties to which he had been, himself, subjected ; and the acts of unauthorized violence or oppression to which he had been necessitated to recur, for the purpose of subsisting the English fleet, when under this command in the West Indies, during the American war. "Acts, which, however indispensable to the preservation of his ships and men," he added, "yet if the government had not stood between him and legal prosecutions, he should in all probability have been doomed to linger out the remainder of his days in prison."—"As for myself," concluded he, "at my period of life, I can entertain no expectation of being again employed on active foreign service : but I speak for those who come after me. Love of my country impels me to prevent a precedent, which will impede all future exertions, if we punish the acts of authority, however repugnant they may be to our modes of conducting ourselves, which the saviour of India has committed, in order to extricate and preserve the countries entrusted to his care."—*Wraxalls.*

We have the best authority for stating that, should a dissolution occur in the course of the ensing spring, upwards of eighteen Irish Members will be returned in place of Conservatives, by whom the people are at present misrepresented. The Toryism of the House of Commons will be thus diminished by the subtraction of thirty-six votes.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Courier.*

Lord Hanniker stated, at the East Suffolk Agricultural Dinner, on the 8th instant, that he had received a letter from a friend in Lincolnshire, informing him that in that neighbourhood they had already a steam-plough which would harrow thirty acres and plough eight acres per day.

THE ST. SIMONIANS IN LONDON.—Yesterday morning the neighbourhood of Beaumont-square, Mile End-road, was in a state of great excitement and confusion, in consequence of a distress for rent having been put into the house No. 5, Beaumont-square, and some extraordinary disclosures being made public respecting the character an conduct of the persons residing in it. It appears that the persons occupying were disciples of Saint Simon, the celebrated French prophet. There were a number of persons of both sexes in the house, the principal of whom was an old man named Partidge. Partridge has been married, and his wife lived in the same house with him, but such was her faith in the doctrines which she and her husband had adopted that she had given up the exclusive privilege to his bed, and had allowed some of the females in the house to occupy her place. This she admitted to be the fact and boasted of it. A number of images of the gods and goddesses of the heathen mythology were lying about the house, and the parties were allowed to pay adoration to them according to their fancies. A series of disturbances had taken place during the last six months in the house, owing to the inquiries made by wives after their husbands, husbands of their wives, and parents seeking their daughters. On the broker entering the house, Partridge threatened him and his men with the vengeance of his deities, and said they would be struck dead if they attempted to move any thing. He also held up one of the children, and blasphemously delared it was a Jesus Christ. The broker and his assistant, in spite of the denunciations of the St. Simonian, proceeded to do their duty, and carried off sufficient goods to cover the amount of the rent due and their expenses. A mob collected in front of the house (in which Partridge and the other St. Simonians still remain) during the whole of yesterday, and continued hooting and hissing. The disturbance at length became so great, and the mob appearing mischievously inclined the police were sent for, and two constables stationed in front of the house, who prevented the people pulling it down, which they actually appeared inclined to do. The respectable inhabitants of the square are very anxious to get rid of the St. Simonians, and the profligacy they have engendered.—*Observer.*

A MODEST CHARGE.—The late Town Clerk, in an account sent into the Town Council, has charged the enormous sum of £47 10s. 8d., for examining and correcting proofs of the printed lists of municipal burgesses, prepared in the autumn of 1835! The labour upon which the learned gentleman has set this high value, is certainly not more than equivalent to the correction for the press of one number of this paper. We pray the Town Council to send the charge for taxation to our printer's devil. We much question whether the malicious imp (in spite of the supposed affection of his family for the legal profession) would throw to the worthy ex a fraction more then the odd 8d.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

HOW TO DINE SUMPTUOUSLY.—Yesterday at noon a gentleman highly respectably dressed, his fingers ornamented with the most costly rings, and gold seals hanging dependent from his waistcoat, entered a celebrated restaurateur's at the West-end, and ordered a most sumptuous dinner. The venison, hare, turtle, and soups formed but a part of his expensive entertainment, and the waiter saw with delight joint after joint disappear, thinking, no doubt to make an immence profit from the articles consumed. Two bottles of Champagne were consecutively called for—brought—and drank ; a fine melon was placed on the table and disappeared ; a basket of peaches shared the same fate, in short, there was scarcely an article but what was produced, and hardly a luxury but what was consumed. The last bottle of champagne had, however, scarcely been drained when a sherff's officer, accompanied by a policeman, entered the apartment, and desired to know if his name was Thompson ! and being answered in the affirmative they immediately called a coach , into which he was forced, and in the hearing of the waiters ordered the coachman to drive to Bow-street, telling them at the same time, if they called at the office they should be recompensed for whatever expenses the defaulter had incurred, but, upon inquiry at the Police-office, it was discovered to be a trumped up tale, and that the officer, policeman (who had no number on his coat) and gentleman (?) were all confederates belonging to the same party, and who, no doubt, as soon as they had left, would resume their purposes in another district. The gentleman who demolished such a number of articles, is about five feet high, light coloured hair, takes snuff, and speaks with a mincing accent.—*Welshman, September* 16

A REGENT CLUB SCENE,—A party were playing whist; and when one of the players, a noble lord, had shuffled the cards, Mr —— placed his hand on the pack, and called for the groom-porter. When the latter entered the room Mr —— desired him to bring paper, wax, and tape. These were brought, and Mr —— then directed the waiter to seal up the packet, and keep it till the next day, and then bring it before the committee. At six next morning the noble lord left town for the Netherlands.—*Post*——[The club is G.'s, and the noble lord is De ——; the matter has been the club-talk of the town for the last week : the game at which the alleged unfair play took place was piquet. ]—*Globe.*

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that judgment of death has been passed upon the young Prince de Canino. The non-appearance of the young Prince before a public tribunal, and the secrecy in which the proceedings against him have been enveloped, are attributed to consideration for his family. It is supposed the Pope will grant a pardon.——*Examiner, Oct.* 23.

The King of Naples seems to have abandoned his intention of travelling. The sister of Miss Penelope Smith ( Princess of Capua ) has just been married on a nobleman of that city.—*French Paper.*

Public speakers and writers too often throw out the phrases "misguided philanthropiests," "humane zealots." If those who venture upon sarcasms or loose accusations, should be asked to designate the evil which the order of *philanthropists* have at any time done, they would, we believe, be much at a loss for *facts*. But the good which that order have actually achieved, and the additional benefits which they might have compassed for mankind, if they had not been blindly or selfishly opposed, could be easily shown, though not in all the variety and extent. The amelioration of the general fate and treatment of the Indians and slaves in both Americas, the abolition of the slave-trade, the suppression of bondage in our free states, the propagation of Christianity among the Heathen—most of the foundations of charity and schemes for the rectification of social disorders,—are their work. No one great public convulsion,—no real misfortune to any classes of men,—no retrogradation of the human mind or human happiness,—can be fairly ascribed or traced to their impulse or instrumentality.

STRAWBERRY HILL. -The young Earl Waldegrave, who recently succeeded to the earldom by the death of his father, James, will become of age early next year, when his lordship will take possession of his celebrated patrimonial seat, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, which was bequeathed to the late earl by Horace Walpole when he attained his majority, and during his minority to the Hon. Mrs. Damer. This unique building, which contains the choicest books, pictures, and gems, remains in the exact state in which it was left by the late Lord Oxford.—*Atlas.*

The embellishments of the *English Annual* consist, as heretofore, of portraits of the female nobility, and views, by Daniell, of country-seats, that have appeared in the *Court Magazine*. The portraits of Lady Capel, by Hurlstone, Lady Howe, by Mrs. W. Carpenter, Lady Trevelyan, by Hoppner, and Lady Hamner, by Mrs. J. Robertson, strike us as being characteristic and unaffected likenesses of agreeable women. They rank among the best specimens of modern portraiture, and are beautifully engraved.—*Spectator, Oct.* 22.

"Why don't you get your ears cropped ?" cried a lusty market-gardener's carman to a long-eared Milesian, who was trudging along at a swinging pace with a load on his head the other day in the Garden ; "they're a precious sight too long for a man." "Are they !" said Pat, with a

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grunt, turning round and looking his assailant full in the face, "then by Jabers yours are too short for an ass."—*Welshman, September* 16.

I return to the Duke, or rather, to the Duchess of Rutland. It is not sufficient merely to say that she was the most beautiful woman in the kingdom, of high rank. Her person, in symmetry, elegance, and dignity, outstripped all rivality. Grace itself formed her limbs, and accompanied her movements. She was tall, of a just height; slender, yet by no means thin; combining in her figure the variety of points that Apelles is supposed to have sought throughout Greece. I have conversed with a lady who had seen her, not indeed in the state shat Paris beheld the goddesses on Mount Ida; but so much undressed, that the description reminded me of Thomson's *Musidora*. She assured me that no words could convey an adequate idea of Lady Mary Somerset's formation:—for it happened previous to her marriage. Her features were noble, yet delicate; and the Plantagenets could not have been represented by a more faultless sample of female loveliness. In this description there is neither partiality, or exaggeration. In truth, I never contemplated her except as an enchanting statue, formed to excite admiration, rather than to awaken love; this superb production of nature not being lightened up by corresponding mental attractions. She wanted the smiles, the amenity, the animation, the intelligence, the sweetness of the Duchess of Devonshire. She equally wanted the irresistible seduction and fascination of the Countess of Jersey. A woman of such preeminent charms, married to a man whose affections and time she divided with three rivals,—wine, play, and women,—could not, however, want admirers. They sprang up, as Pope says of Lady Mary Wortley, wherever she turned her eyes. The duke took umbrage at it occasionally, notwithstanding his constitutional apathy; and her coquetry or levity had produced so much iuquietude in his mind, that it is said they parted on terms not the most affectionate, when she embarked for England. Anxious to withdraw him from the company with whom he was engaged at table, on a certain evening, at *the Castle*, the duchess had ventured to approach the window of the apartment, and tapped at it with her fingers. But he resented the interference in the same manner that Northerton does the affront of Tom Jones. His decease operated, however, like Captain Blifil's, in the same novel, as "an infallible recipe for recovering the lost affections of a wife." The duchess, after a period of grief and retirement, reappeared with augmented attractions. I never saw her more beautiful than in the winter of 1788. Notwithstanding the power of her charms, and the number of her followers, the duchess has never contracted a second marriage; and she still retains nearly as much beauty as Diana de Poitiers did, if we may belive Brantone, at the same period of life.—*Wraxalls*

It is related that some easy friend of the late Lord Castlereagh asked him why he did not promote merit: "because," answered his Lordship, in an honest mood, "*merit* did not *promote* me." The anecdote is probably apocryphal, but it conveys a true lesson. Those occupants of high places who are conscious that they do not deserve them, cannot duly estimate superior desert, and naturally treat all patronage as *spoil*. So far as the able and honest discharge of public functions is impartant for the public weal, it is of moment to have in the dispensers of office, men capable of discriminating nicely and impartially the claims of candidates, and fully impressed with the nature of their grave and delicate trust. Favouritism, intrigue, personal interest, or bold importunity, will prevail, when the discernment, patriotism, scrutiny and resolution required in a President do not decide.

Englishmen in the East.—There has always appeared to me something ridiculous in the manner Englishmen arm themselves when travelling in the East; more weapon than hands must be an absurdity at all times, but particularly when numbers are against you. Among the instances of fatal attacks that I have heard of in this country, the murders have generally been caused by the imprudence of the parties attacked. I do not think the Arabs ever mean to shed blood on the first onset, but they will never forgive its being shed. The moment, therefore a wound is inflicted there is an end of every chance of salvation; not only the aggressor, but all in his rashness,—for surely there is no bravery, in firing into a crowd, and endeavouring to gallop off, which would naturally be the plan after the discharge of the battery of rifles and pistols. Let those who mean to die certainly fight it out; but I recommend all travellers, when the numbers are against them, to submit with a good grace, unless violence be first offered to them. Good-humour and indifference, which it is hard, I confess, to assume, are the great safeguards among the Arabs of the Desert; put always confidance in their hospitality and good faith, for, savages though they be, they have some of the noblest qualities of our nature.—*Major Skinner's Adventures in the East.*

A New Branch of Millitary Tatics.—Among the escapes and adventures of the day (the 5th of May), that of Lieutenant O'Connor, of our regiment, was one of the most singular. Seeing a number of Spaniards in disorder he mistook them for Chapelgorris, and ran up to rally them when he found that he had tumbled into the hands of the Carlists. A musket snapped in his face and a bayonet at his breast informed him of his awkward mistake. Parrying the latter with his fist, he struck right and left in the approved style of pulgilism, and flooring both his antagonists who were considerably astonished at this novel mode of conducting the battles of the Queen, he took to his heels, and being a first rate leaper, cleared walls and ditches, and rejoined his regiment with the loss of his hat, sword, and cloak, which had fallen in the scuffle. This interesting match was witnessed by the old Spanish Governor at the castle, who, viewing the action through a telescope, declared that he saw a British officer, attacked by two Carlists liberate himself "*boxando.*"—*Twelve Months in the British Legion.*

Channel Islands.—We have some amusing *personal* anecdotes and allusions in the Jersey papers. Fancy, reader, the importance of the following contradiction, and the alarm likely to be created by the original report:—it was reported on Wednesday that the Duchess of St Alban's had arrived *incognita*, by the Atalanta steamer. We think it right to contradict it, as we are informed that her grace was in Weymouth on that day."—*Jersey and Guernsey Advertiser* What in the world could induce the Duchess of St. Alban's to visit Jersey *incognita*? and how if so disposed, could her grace have effected her purpose? Whether the Duchess of St. Alban's visits or not the Channel Islands it appears that they are not neglected by the gay world; 140 tourists, &c., left Jersey for Guernsey and Southampton, by the Atalanta, in one day. Among these visitors was Sir N. Tyndal, on a visit to Sir John and Lady De Veulle, who gave a ball in honour of his lordship, and the learned lord chief justice sat in judgment on the Jersey dancers. The same paper says that on Saturday the learned judge visited *La Cohue Royale* and it adds, "During the half hour he remained in Court, his lordship had the gratification we understand, to hear first the Court give *two different judgements* in one cause, secondly to hear the two advocates plead *after* the judgment of the Court was rendered and thirdly to hear a learned advocate reproved for being out of order by the lieutenant-bailiff. His lordship looked highly edified." His lordship, it appears from the same authority, left the island on Wednesday on a tour up the Loire and from thence down the Seine, in France. "It may not be generally known,' says the editor, "that Lord Brougham who came to the English bar rather late in life was a pupil of Sir N. Tyndal, for whom up to the present moment although they differ in politics he entertains a sincere respect and friendship. At the time of the British riots, Sir N. Tyndal albeit a Conservative, was from his well-known patience of temper and firmness on the bench chosen at that difficult moment to try the rioters, several of whom it will be recollected were found guilty and executed. The visit of his lordship to this island will doubtless give him a great insight into our local affairs and afford his opinion additional weight in his Majesty's privy council of which he is 'ex-officio's a member."—*Atlas.*

We have heard but cannot credit the following statement. It deeply affects, however, the character of a Nobleman distinguished by his high station among the leaders of the Tory party, and can assure him that in now adding to the publicity of the report, by placing it in our columns, our principal object is so to bring it under his own notice as to enable him to relieve his character from the disgraceful imputation. The statement is, that the Nottinghamshire Magistrates' Meeting at Sessions, at East Retford, having come to the conclusion that some districts of the country were not sufficiently provided with Magistrates, addressed the Duke of Newcastle, and requested him, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County, to appoint some additional Magistrates; and they ventured further to suggest to his Lordship, without distinction of politics, the names of several gentlemen. To this request the Duke of Newcastle is stated to have given a refusal, the substantial portion of which was to the following effect:—His Grace declared hat he did not see the necessity of increasing the number of County Magistrates, and that "neither the heavens above nor the earth beneath," nor Lord John Russell, nor his rule, the Devil, could induce him (the Duke of Newcastle), to appoint another Magistrate for the county of Nottingham. There is in this reported letter of the Tory leader something so disgusting, that we have felt a duty to give him thus the opportunity of contradicting a statement which, if true, would involve equally blasphemy against the Almighty by such an irreverent application of his Holy Word, and disloyalty against that Sovereign, whose political servant Lord John Rusell is.—*Observer.*

In 1794, when the meritorious Bowen ran the *Queen Charlotte* so close to the *Montaigne*, of 120 guns, the fly of the French ensign brushed the English ship's main and mizen shrouds, he took off his hat to the Commander-in-Chief, with—"My Lord, have I placed her as your Lordship wished?" Howe, in the enthusiasm of the moment, —the death-dealing broadside then pouring into the opponent starboard quarter,—grasped his hand, and, with great animation, exclaimed—"Bowen, you 'my Lord' me, and 'my Lord' me; you're a noble fellow yourself, and deserve to be a Prince; and, if we live the day out, I'll be the making of you." The Admiral kept his word; for, besides giving him an agency for the prizes, which put £10,000 in his pocket, he obtained for him a Lieutenant's commission, and the following year he became a Post-Captain.—*United Service Journal.*

The Sea of Tiberias.—At the upper end of the sea, between me and the hills, there is occasionally a very broad belt of pasture land; and at the moths of the glens opening into it, I could often perceive the tents of the Arabs whose flocks grazed it. There are many scenes where people would gather together for such purpose as the multitudes followed our Saviour. The most perfect seclusion may be enjoyed in all directions; but I do not think that either the word "desert" or "wilderness," according to our understanding of them, describes the spaces of solitude; and yet it would be difficult to find another expression, perhaps, to suit it so well. In two or three places on the banks of the lake, are the remains of towns. At the upper end of it, near to the entrance to the hills, I found a few ruins, and sat there to rest, in the hope that I was, if not on the precise spot, somewhere near the site of Capernaum. Some distance on my left hand, as I looked down the length of the sea, the Jordan ran into it. I could just see it: and beyond it I thougth I could perceive through my glass the position of Bethsaida. How completely desolate of living beings is this scene now! I could see nearly to the southern end of the lake; and, with the exception of poor Tiberias, there is not a dwelling even in sight. How populous must these shores have been when daily witness to our Saviour's mercies, when it was not doubt the custom to pass from city to city and coast to coast, in boats that plyed upon the waters incessantly! There is not a vessel now to be seen upon them, nor, while I remained in my resting-place, one man upon the banks. I could scarcely quit the spot, it was so still and beautiful. I entered the hills, and was soon lost among the rocks and will crags; over which for three hours we stumbled and scrambled without meeting a soul, or hearing even the sound of the shepherd's voice. Occasionally, as we ascended, the heights commanded a view of the lake and of all its mountains and hills. Sometimes the paths and the green slopes above them were covered with a rich variety of flowers; the purple iris, anemones, tulips of every colour, geraniums, and the finest lupiness I ever saw.—*Major Skinner's overland journey to India.*

Printing in Egypt.—The Geographical Society of Paris has received the first number of the *Geography of Malte-Brun*, published at Cairo by the Cheyk-Rela'h.

The Duke of Wellington's Property in Spain.—In reviving a banner which reminds us of the war of independence, the Spanish revolution has deemed itself exempted from all gratitude to the man who most contributed in that tremendous struggle towards freeing from foreign invasion—the Duke of Wellington. The Granada junta has stupidly included the duke's property, which was the national gift of liberated Spain, among such belonging to individuals, reputed Carlists, as it has exacted an extraordinary contribution from—*Journal des Debats.*

The London punt fishers on the Thames, whether they angle for gudgeons, chub, or nobler prey, their town habits mingled with their love of the sylvan, blending the comforts of that inn with the coolness of the river's margin, afford scenes of humour often rising to caricature. For instance:—

Persons of every class seem to anticipate in the amusement of Thames angling, from the Duke of Sussex to the little fat cobbler of Hampton. His royal highness was at one time a determined angler, and kept a punt at Shepperton for the purpose. Here he was attended by the famous Peter Purdy, (poor Peter! a better fisherman never poached the Thames), and who invariably answered "Yes," or "No, your royal *Rodney*," to any questions which the duke asked. Peter, on being reminded of the great mistake he thus committed said for the life of him he could not help it. He had heard so much of Lord Rodney from his father, who was one of his crew, that he protested he could think of no other name whenever he spoke to a great man.—*Atlas.*

A celebrated architect was speaking of the difficulty there would be in *destroying* London Bridge. "None at all," said his friend, "*shoot* it.—*a decent pun.*

As Mr. C. R. B. Granville, Adjutant of the 80th Regiment, now at Trinidad, was bathing from a boat in Dumpton Bay, near Broadstairs, not being an expert swimmer, he sank to rise no more, before the waterman, who accompanied him could afford any assistance. A verdict of "Accidantally drowned" has been returned.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

The appointment of Colonel Maberley to the Secretaryship of the Post-office is, we belive, definitely setted, Sir Henry Freeling, who was Assistant-Secretary to his late lamented father, succeeds to the Commissioner-ship of Customs, which Colonel Maberley vacates. It would have been extremely gratifying to many persons had Sir Henry Freeling succeded to the Secretaryship, but it seems to be a very general feeling that the appointment of Colonel Maberlay is a good one. He has shown himself an active and able public officer in the situation he has filled, and is universally esteemed in private society. His fault —and it must be owned it is a serious one—is, that he is a Whig; but, nevertheless, to this he owes his appointment—*John Bull, September* 18.

Lord Verulam has truly said that marriage halves griefs and doubles joy. It combines, in fact, and transfuses existence for each party; it blends and identifies souls, so as to render common to them their several susceptibilities of gratification and refinement; it creates new energies, and generous sympathies; new objects of endearment and reliance; numberless reflected and reciprocated fervours of regard and respect.

A great moralist has said—"Every man's good conscience is a thousand swords" It is best to live down the calumnies of malice and the judgments of ignorance. If we possessed the power to shoot all libellers, we doubt whether we would use it; any more than we would exterminate any race of seemingly noxious reptiles, if we could do so. We would not venture to interfere thus far with the economy of Divine Providence, who has willed, in the plenitude of his wisdom and goodness, that there should be calumniators as well as venomous plants and insects and ferocious birds and beasts of prey.

A corresdondent has sent us a calculation, from which it would appear that the whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space much greater than the extent of that on which our metropolis sands. He supposes the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the averge space occupied by each individual to be 1¼ square feet, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 47,063 feet, or about 8¾ miles.—*Welshman, September* 16.

Quite Obvious.—A modern philosopher tells us that "'the understanding is that which *stands under* the phenomenon, and gives it objectivity."—*Welshman, Sept.* 16

A Few days since a pleasure party took a boat at Portreath, and proceeded to the Gull-rock, where they kindled a fire for culinary purposes, and enjoyed themselves on the rock throughout the day On taking their departure in the evening, they neglected to extinguish the embers, which being fanned by the breezes of the night, revived and spread over a great part of the rock, consuming the verdure which grew thereon It continued to burn for two days and nights, and its nocternal appearance was peculiarly interesting, as it looked like a volcano in miniature rising out of the ocean, no doubt it created a great deal of surprise in those who witnessed it while passing either up or down the channel.—*Corwall Gazette.*

Messrs. Poilock, Gilmour and Co., of Glasgow who are engaged in the North American timber trade, have eight establishments that ship annually *six millions* cubic feet of timber; they have in their employment, *fifteen thousand men* six hundred horses and oxen, twenty one large ships of 12,000 tons burden, navigated by 502 seamen, making two, and often three trips a-year, and carrying 20,000 tons of timber each voyage. It may be truly said there is not such another establishment in Europe,—*Bath Chronicle.*

As a writer William Hazlitt will be remembered chiefly by his criticism. The acute and searching sense he displayed in his analyses of the works of others is much more remarkable than the powers exhibited in his own. His mind fed upon itself. It rarely drew in sustentation from books. There never was a literary man of so much eminence who read so little. In his youth he had acquired a certain stock of information; he never enlarged it, and lived on theorizing to the end, and producing in various forms the same sets of thoughts and feelings. If his opinions outstripped his age, his knowledge was far behind it. The whole action of his life was mental; there was no effort to keep pace with the accumulating masses of facts and principles that were every day forming around him. he always fell back upon his first impressions, recast them, and applied them with an air of originality that made them pass current as novelties. It is not the least curious feature in the labours of Hazlitt—which were not voluminous, but analytical and condensed—that we find the same views, even almost to the phraseology, frequently repeated, and that by a sort of intellect, if we may say so, he clung with equal zeal to the error in which he believed as to the truth which he established, and re-enforced both with equal impartiality. Throughout his whole existence he suffered injustice, not only from the political party to which he was opposed, but from the public at large. Everybody hesitated in awarding to Hazlett the full measure of his merits. People doubted him, although, perhaps, they could not always tell why. They had an undefined dread of his opinions, as if they were fearful of the extremities to which his principles seemed to point. His paradoxes, real and artificial, startled even his admirers; and, of the multitude who read and applauded him, there were few who did not pause over his premises, lest they should become involved in dangerous or perplexing deductions. But when time shall have removed the personal animosities, and contemporary distrusts that darkened the fame of the living Hazlitt, his characters of Shakespere, of the men of the age, his essays, and his criticisms on poetry, the drama, and the fine arts, will be perused with an intense and abiding interest that will make abundant atonement for the resistance with which he was assailed. Posterity will repair the wrongs inflicted upon him by his own generation.—*Atlas.*

Choice of Food.—In the choice of food one should incline more to vegetables. Animal food is of a more heating and stimulating nature; whereas vegetables produce cool mild blood, and lessen mental as well as bodily irritability. Animal food yields more blood and nourishment; and requires, in order to be beneficial to us, much more labour and bodily motion; and, by the use of it, one is liable to become plethoric. On this account, less of it should be taken by men of letters, and those who sit a great deal Above all, one ought to avoid much flesh in summer. We find that it is not those who lived on flesh, but on vegetables, pulse, fruit, and milk, who attained to the greatest age. Lord Bacon mentions a man of 120, who, during his whole life, never used any other food than milk. At night, one ought to eat sparingly, and to use little or no flesh—if cold it will be best; and to sup a few hours before bed-time. Never neglect to use a sufficient quantity of drink. The best time for drinking is not while one is eating, but about an hour after meals. The best drink is water, a liquor commonly despised.—*Magazine of Health.*

White Pepper.—The relative value of black and white pepper is but imperfectly understood. The former is decidedly the best. It grows in long, small clusters of from 20 to 50 grains. When ripe it is of a bright red colour. After being gathered it is spread on mats in the sun, when it loses its red colour, and becomes black and shrivelled as we see it. White pepper is of two sorts, common and genuine. The former is made by blanching the grains of the common black pepper, by steeping them for awhile in water, and then gently rubbing them so as to remove the dark outer crust. It is milder than the other, and much prized by the Chinese, but very little is imported into England. Genuine white pepper is merely the blighted or imperfect grains picked from among the heaps of black pepper. It is, of course, very inferior. From the *Singapore Chronicle* we learn that the average annual quantity of pepper obtained from different countries is 46,066,666lbs. avoirdupois.—*The Doctor.*

How to choose your company.—Few people give themselves any trouble to think about this subject; and yet how many may date all the disasters of their lives from having neglected it!

I am aware of the extreme difficulty which presents itself to a clear definition of what is, and what is *not* good company. What is called the '*best* company;'—that is, both as to intellectual acquirements and to manners, is only to be found among the highest of our nobility; and as I write for the middle class of society, I need only adopt so much of the example of the former as may be useful in promoting a greater degree of refinement.

The phrase, 'selecting our company' is perhaps not the most appropriate: we are so much at the mercy of circumstances, that it is almost impossible to select any particular portion of the community wherewith to associate, and to exclude the rest; but in saying this, I do not mean to infer too great a liberality: the vicious, the low and vulgar, and the unprincipled, should be shunned as a pestilence. The opposite extreme, also, is attended with little good, *frequent sacrifices of worldly advantage*, and severe mortification; I mean of ambition to mix in society to which we do not belong,—in which we hold, what our writers of the present day call 'a false position.'—*Book of Etiquette.*

Cooks.—The bee and the serpent, says the poet from whom we borrow our epigram, extract the juice of the same flowr but the one converts it into honey, the other into poision. To the bee may we compare the skilful preparer of our food, under whose art the most grateful and wholesome as well as the most unpalatable materials, are by "gentle juices" and healthful combinations, rendered comparable to the "dolce liquor" of Metastasio. The English "professed cook," and the "good plain cook," and the whole hierarchy of the kitchen down to the eating-house scullery-wench, are no better than the serpent,—their preparations of food no better than its poison. Thus much we have said before, but we here repeat it, in order to impress upon mothers of families the necessity of knowing something of the uses as well as the pleasures of the culinary art, and of acquiring sufficient practical skill to be able to direct and instruct, or in other words, to form a cook for themselves—In most establishments in London belonging to the middle classes, the cook is always the oldest among the servants: "a staid, elderly female," ignorant as English cooks generally are, and as obstinate as she is ignorant. Such a being would rather poison the whole of her employés family than suffer herself to be interfered with in the most despotic government of her kitchen and the exercise of her pretended prerogatives. These elderly dram-drinking persons—thirsty souls, on account of the heat, they say, though they most frequently increase the kitchin fire to a ten-fold degree of needless intensity—claim to be cooks *par excellence*, and the claim is admitted on the sole authority of the claimants. We see every day in the *Times* newspaper, advertisements of "respectable elderly females" to be cooks and housekeepeers to "single gentlemen;' as if "single gentlemen" had a better claim to be poisoned with bad cookery than any other class of his Majesty's subjects. These elderly cooks, bearing the perfume of the gin palace—with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, and shrivelled skin, hiccuping over the bubbling cauldron on the fire—seem an incarnation of Shakspeare's weird sisters. We lately saw one, pointing with her long fleshless finger to a saucepan on the grate which a very little stretch of the imagination would have made us suppose to be full of beetle's wings, bats' eyes, the hair and nail-parings of dead men. Her face was flushed with malignant anger at some fault found with her by her master, and as we looked upon the crone we could almost fancy that we heard mutter:—

> I will drain him dry as hay:
> Sleep shall neither night or day,
> Hang upon his penthouse lid;
> He shall live a man forbid:
> Weary sev'n-night, nine times nine,
> Shall be dwindle, peak, and pine.

We entreat the reader not to suppose that we mean any thing disrespectful to old women: we respect, we venerate, we love an old woman—there is something beautifully philosophic about her; she reminds us of past enjoyments never to return, of beauty seared by a ruthless and heavy hand without injuring further than the surface; she remains like a beautiful temple upon which time has shed his corroding dew, spotting and deteriorating the exterior without detriment to the internal splendour. Our censure is directed against those old women only who undertake to do, that which is beyond their skill,—who assume the attributes of cookery without possessing its elements or being willing to acquire them, and under whose pernicious manipulation, the food, in the words of the poet 'si fa veleno." To obviate the evil arising, from the employment of persons unskilled in cookery such as we have described it in our former papers, we recommend that none but young women should be chosen as cooks; 1st, because the chances are that they are not yet addicted to the gin bottle, nor to the narcotic of the tabacco leaf, in the form of snuff or of a quid,—and we have known several cooks who indulged in both, and 2ndly, because a young woman will allow herself to be taught—unless, indeed, she call herself a "professed cook."—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

Plain Dealing.—During Sir Robert Walpole's administration, when bribery was common, if not universal, there was one particular question which he wanted to carry to the House of Commons, to which he knew there would be violent opposition, and which was disliked by some of his own dependents. As he was passing through the Court of Requests, he met a member of the opposite party, whose avarice, he imagined, would not reject a large bribe. He took him aside, and said, "Such a question comes on this day; give me your vote, and here is a bank-bill of two thousand pounds," which he put into his hands. The member made this answer: Sir Robert, you have lately served some of my particular friends; and when my wife was last at court, the King was very gracious to her, which must have happened at your instance. I should therefore think myself very ungrateful (putting the bank-bill into his pocket) if I were to refuse the favour you are now pleased to ask me."—*Dr. W. King's Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times.*—

All the great events of European history during the period alluded to, have had the same tendency to equalise ranks. The crusades, for example, and the fierce civil wars of England, broke down the possessions of our great Norman nobles, and the establishment of municipal bodies introduced the elements of democratic liberty into the very bosom of feudal monarchy. Then came the invention of fire-arms, which placed the noble and the villain pretty much on a par on the field of battle. Next the invention of printing opened the same resources to all minds; and in process of time the post-office spread far and wide the means of mutual communication. In ready aid of all these feelings came the Reformation, and as Protestantism proclaimed that all men are alike eligible to heaven, and competent to find their own road thither, a vast step was made in this equalizing process. The discovery of America, also, contributed its share by offering a thousand new paths for the exercise of enterprise heretofore lost in obscurity.—*Quarterly Review, for September.*

President Humphrey, in one of his letters from England, says:—"Manchester is next to London, the largest town in England, and is rapidly increasing both in wealth and population. A distinguished banker in Liverpool assured me, that the clear profits of business in Manchester could not be less than twelve millions sterling (about sixty millions of dollars) per annum. As the town is continually extending, it bids fair in a few years to swallow up all the manufacturing villages in the vicinity. Great fortunes have been made and are making there; and where out of the metropolis is solid capital to be so large as in Manchester. She is wont rival sister upon Mersey, that she is able whole town of Liverpool, and keep it on *man, September*, 9.

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